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TELEGRAMS.

A Mob in Rotterdam Fired on by Troops.

Several Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

The Political Situation in the Southern States.

Democratic Outrages Perpetrated on Republicans.

Copperhead Speeches to the New-Orleans Rioters.

HOLLAND.

Serious Riots in Rotterdam—The Mob Fired on by the Troops—Several Persons Killed.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Serious riots took place in Rotterdam yesterday. The troops were called out, and were obliged to fire upon the rioters. It is reported that several persons were killed and many wounded. A large number of arrests have been made.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements to be Sent to Cuba—Havana to Borrow Ten Million Crowns.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The Provisional Government is about to send reinforcements to Cuba.

The City of Havana has been authorized to borrow 10,000,000 crowns for the completion of the Isabel Canal.

Belgium has recognized the Provisional Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earthquake Shocks in the County of Warwick—Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

It is reported that slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leamington, in Warwick County.

The formal dissolution of Parliament will probably take place this week. The writs for elections will be issued immediately thereafter, and the elections will commence three days from the date of the writs.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Intelligence has been received here that the American bark *Bounding Billow*, from Barcelona, for New-York, has been spoken off the coast of Portugal under jury masts, having lost her mainmast, mizenmast and foretopmast in a gale on the 13th instant.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Khan of Khokand Tenders His Submission to the Czar.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The Khan of Khokand has sent an Embassy to St. Petersburg to make offers of friendship and submission to the Czar.

WASHINGTON.

Political Affairs in Florida, Louisiana and Georgia—Gen. Grant's Return—A Demonstration in His Honor.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 1.

Advices from Florida represent political affairs as quiet. The Legislature will convene to-morrow, and on Tuesday they choose Presidential Electors for the State. It is argued by both parties that the law providing for this election by the Legislature has been a great blessing to the State, as it has prevented the excitement of a canvass among the people, and the consequent turbulence and bloodshed which has prevailed in other States. The election for member of Congress to succeed Mr. HAMILTON occurs on the 29th of December. It is thought from present appearances that he will be renominated by the Republican Convention which meets in Tallahassee next Wednesday. The excitement here over the coming election has greatly subsided with the disappearance of those who, being directly interested as voters, have gone home to vote. There is, nevertheless, a great deal of interest evinced, and the betting to-day has been quite lively. It is a noticeable fact, however, that among the political gamblers—and they comprise the shrewdest politicians here—wagers are only offered and taken on GRANT's majorities; 20,000 is the outside figure for him in Pennsylvania, although it has been estimated he will receive 25,000. These calculations are based on the fact that the repeaters from Maryland and New-York who polled at least 10,000 votes on the 13th ult. in Pennsylvania, will remain at home on Tuesday, as well as the knowledge that a great many Democrats who, if they do not vote for GRANT, will not vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. One prominent Democratic politician, formerly the proprietor of a Democratic newspaper here, having traveled through the rural districts of New-York, has laid wagers to the amount of several thousand dollars that GRISWOLD will be elected Governor. It is generally conceded, however, that the New-York election will be very close. A letter from a prominent Republican in New-Orleans says that the Democratic clubs in that city are in the habit of detailing men without authority, except what they call the God-given right of the white race to rule the State, to go to adjoining towns and parishes for the purpose of acting as policemen, and quelling anticipated riots. In the Parish of St. Bernard a gang of these ruffians killed several negro policemen who were attempting to make arrests, and as they virtually took possession of the parish no attempts were made to secure the murderers. In fact, when they go into the country, which they do on the slightest imaginable pretence, they take advantage of their numerical strength to commit outrages on Unionists of both colors without fear of punishment.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, who is now in this city, says that a reign of terror exists throughout the State, superinduced by the revolutionary harangues of the Democrats in the North, which, in some counties, will prevent the polling of any Republican votes, and, he adds, that in the State at large only one-third of the Republican vote will be polled. He expresses himself confident of Gen. GRANT's election, which, he says, will result in the restoration of peace in Georgia, while in his opinion the election of SEYMOUR would be followed by bloodshed and riot throughout the entire South.

A gentleman conversant with political affairs in Louisiana states that when Gov. WARMOUTH offered the control of the State to Gen. ROUSSEAU for the purpose of preserving peace, the latter replied by denouncing the State Government, of which WARMOUTH is the head, as a usurping power, which could not and ought not to be able to sustain itself. This most seditious and revolutionary assertion was subsequently quoted by Gen. STEEDMAN, in his speech to the mob which assembled in front of the City Hall on the night of the 26th ult., in words about as follows: He had been advised that Gov. WARMOUTH had told Gen. ROUSSEAU that he (WARMOUTH) was willing to turn over his authority to the Military Commander. Gen. ROUSSEAU had refused to receive it. The Democracy were a people of law and order. If the party in power could not run the machine, let them get off of it; let them turn the power over to the people to whom it rightfully belongs. One of the immediate results of this semi-official announcement of Gen. ROUSSEAU's views was the murder of several of the unconstitutional police serving under the unconstitutional authority of the unconstitutional Legislature of that State. ROUSSEAU will doubtless receive an official admonition ere long that his duties are not of a judicial or political character. The same authority states that when ROUSSEAU sends detachments of troops into the country adjoining New-Orleans, they are generally accompanied or reinforced by details from the "Seymour Knights," or "Blair Guards," "The Innocents," and other Democratic clubs, who are as fully armed and equipped as the soldiers themselves.

SECOND AUDITOR'S CLERKS.

The contradiction recently printed of the assertion that the clerks of the Second Auditor's Bureau, who are to be discharged to-morrow, have in part been selected on account of their connection with the Congressional investigation into the colored bounty frauds, is incorrect, mainly for the reason that it is based on the assumption that only twelve clerks were subpœnaed as witnesses before Mr. LINCOLN's committee. The truth is that about forty of the employes of the Bureau were engaged either in assisting the investigation, or were regularly summoned as witnesses. Of these, about twenty are on the discharge list, and others have been, or will be, transferred to other Bureaus of the Treasury Department, where their knowledge of the bounty frauds will not interfere with their intercourse with their superior officers. In this connection, it is proper to state, that no one pretends to implicate either Mr. E. B. FRENCH, the Second Auditor, or his Chief Clerk, Mr. ANDREWS, in these frauds. And it is possible that they have been the victims of imposition in the matter of these discharges, as they do not know who or how many of their subordinates did assist Mr. LINCOLN's committee in its investigations.

GEN. GRANT'S RETURN.

Gen. GRANT will return to Washington a few days after the election. His residence on I-street is being prepared for the reception of his family. The precise time of his return is not mentioned, because Gen. GRANT is not disposed to have a demonstration on his arrival, and he will probably succeed in avoiding it. He may not be so successful, however, in avoiding a formal demonstration by his political friends in this city at a subsequent day. The Boys in Blue are preparing for that in good earnest.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov 1.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

A large number of persons in the employ of the Government have left here within a few days past for the West and North, for the purpose of voting next Tuesday. At least 2,500 railroad tickets have been sold and to-morrow many more men will leave Washington for the nearer voting localities. The cars to-night were crowded with voters of both parties.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS.

The official returns of the National Banks in the Southern States, for October, show the following resources: Of those in

North Carolina	$2,247,000	Mississippi No specie.	148,000
Including in specie	36,000	Louisiana	3,781,000
South Carolina	2,237,000	Specie	100,000
Specie	26,000	Texas, nearly	2,000,000
Georgia	5,757,000	Specie	218 000
Specie	37,000	Arkansas	1,029,000
Alabama	1,114 000	Specie	2,500
Specie	37,000	Virginia	9,050,000
		Specie	83,000

The total amount of United States bonds to secure circulation is $6,552,000, and of compound interest notes only $42,000.

HON. E. M. STANTON.

Address of Hon. E. M. Stanton in Philadelphia—Mr. Seymour's Speeches Reviewed—His Misrepresentations of War Expenses—Mr. Stanton's Dispatches to Mr. Seymour During the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, Nov. 1.

In the course of Mr. STANTON's speech last night, he said:

The War Department bought, the War Department hired or begged the use of vessels and transports for troops; and it is the glory and honor of the business men of the country that they refused not to lend every assistance in their power to further these efforts. Mr. SEYMOUR, in his speches, however, has brought reproach upon the glory and honor, upon the merchants of Philadelphia, who aided the war for the suppression of the rebellion. This denunciation of the war expenditures and the extravagance of the Republican Party makes the constant burden of Mr. SEYMOUR's speeches; only that he varies the tune a little to suit the people of various localities. When he got into Sciota Valley the other day, he put down his face and talked to the farmers about the low price of corn and flour; at Pittsburg he talked about the wages for labor; at Philadelphia he got at a smaller point—because he next talked about the Secretary of War. [Laughter.] He said in his Reading speech that the War Department has had a great many war vessels, although he always thought this was the business of the Navy Department, and would like to know how much money was paid for the vessels and who got the money.

Ladies and gentlemen, you know that the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. You know that the man who would command your army and navy, ought, at least, to have a knowledge of the province of the different departments of the Government, if he was as ignorant as SEYMOUR in everything else. [Laughter.] And now behold, SEYMOUR declares that he always thought the hiring of transports belonged to the Navy Department! Behold the ignorance of this man! WADE HAMPTON or FORREST, or PRESTON, or any man in the rebel army, would blush with shame to hear his candidate say that he thought the hiring or chartering of transports belonged to the navy. [Laughter.] It is the business of the War Department; it is the business of the Quartermaster, as an officer of the Government who has the moving of troops under his control, to move them either by railroads, stages, wagons, steamboats or ships. Seven hundred were chartered by MEADE to move his army, and behold HORATIO SEYMOUR within about five days of the Presidential election, declaring that he would be the next Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and always supposed it the business of GIDEON WELLES to transport the army. [Laughter.] How great is the ignorance of this man in relation to affairs military and naval, and yet this man his party would elect as "the next Commander-in-Chief. [Laughter.] He said further, he would like to know how much was paid for vessels and who got the money. That is a point. [Laughter.] He wants to know who has cheese. [Renewed laughter.] He professes to be in most profound ignorance upon the subject. Now, ladies and gentlemen and fellow-citizens, would you believe that this man—this very man—has had an account of this money expended for the purchase of the transports, their charter, their subsistence? He has really the most accurate information on this point; and yet, although he knows the figures and who received the money, as well as the purposes for which the same were expended, he charges the Republican Party with having spent all, and charges them with extravagance.

Mr. STANTON then dwelt at length upon the often-quoted dispatches sent from himself to Gov. SEYMOUR about the time the rebels were invading the State of Pennsylvania, thanking him for his prompt sending on of the troops, and asserted that these dispatches amounted to nothing; that the very fact that they were sent to SEYMOUR alone should be sufficient to remove all their significance.

In reply to the question put by Gov. TODD, of Ohio, about that time, in relation to the sending of dispatches, asking why they had not also been sent to other and loyal Governors, but solely to a Copperhead Governor, it was answered, that "they did not need them."

SEYMOUR depends for his loyalty upon these dispatches emanating from Secretary STANTON, and yet is constantly, in his speeches censuring the Secretary, who, on that point at least, has proven his best friend; that SEYMOUR was only compelled by circumstances to supply the troops he sent, and that he was not in hearty and loyal accord with the Government when he did so, is made manifest by his being at the head of the draft riots in New-York City only a few days after.

After making an eloquent peroration, in which he advised his hearers to vote for GRANT on next Tuesday, as the only salvation of the country, and deprecating the election of SEYMOUR, the final sentence was with reference to the Democratic triumph at the polls, May Great God Almighty avert that calamity.

As he resumed his seat he was rapturously applauded.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 1.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad was completed to Rome, Ga., yesterday, and a train came through from Selma to Rome in twelve hours, bringing two car loads of cotton, one for Boston, and one for Philadelphia.

Election Proclamation—Registration Declared Invalid by the Mayor of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 1.

Mayor LEFTWICH issued a proclamation to-day, earnestly recommending the exercise of unusual forbearance, both in manner and speech, on election day, and the closing of saloons.

The Superintendent of the Police also published a similar proclamation, calling for three hundred special policemen; directing that a Police patrol be kept on the various roads leading into Memphis, and that a prompt arrest be made of all citizens coming to the city armed; and stating that the utmost vigilance will be used to detect persons at the polls carrying concealed weapons.

The excitement is great, especially between the wings of the Radical Party.

Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation in which he declares the registration invalid in the Counties of Ashley, Bradley, Columbia, Hot Springs, Lafayette, Mississippi, Woodruff, Shark, Craighead, Siver and Green.

Schuyler Colfax at Evansville—His Denunciation of Forgeries.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Nov. 1

SCHUYLER COLFAX, in his speeches Friday and Saturday, at Evansville and Terre Haute, denounced the vulgar and scurrilous anti-foreign speech recently published, as delivered by him in 1855, as a shameless fabrication and forgery.

Kuklux Riot in Alabama—Two Negroes Killed and Several Others Wounded.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sunday, Nov. 1.

Three hundred Kuklux were parading about last night while a Republican mass meeting was in progress. Fifty or sixty shots were fired. Judge HORTON, a marked man, was mortally wounded. Two negroes were killed and many wounded. Intense excitement prevails.

Unfounded Reports of Riots in Alabama.

SELMA, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The reports of riots and disturbances telegraphed within the last few days are wholly false. There has been no disturbance or difficulty whatever in Central Alabama. There never was less excitement on the eve of an election.

Democratic Torchlight Procession in San Francisco—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Democratic torchlight procession to-night was a fine affair. About 6,000 people were in line, who kept up a constant cheering. But little enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators, and the streets along the route were generally dark. The procession was an hour passing the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

The civil authorities have adopted vigorous measures to prevent any riotous proceedings, either before or on election day. The large Police force is greatly augmented, and the fears of any serious disturbances are considerably lessened.

The Democratic County Committee and the leading Democratic citizens published cards in the morning papers disavowing the disgraceful proceedings of Friday night, when an attack was made on the Republican procession, and promise to assist in preventing any outrages in future.

Flour quiet at $5 25@$6 25. Wheat dull; good shipping freely offered at $1 75, without buyers. Legal tenders, 74.

Mining stocks are weak; Alpha, $36; Belcher, $120; Bullion, $14; Chollar, $134; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $43; Empire Mill, $100; Gould & Curry, $91; Hale & Norcross, $44; Imperial, $96; Kentuck, $245; Ophir, $19; Overman, $64; Savage, $70; Sierra Nevada, $25; Yellow Jacket, $2,390.

Attempted Robbery of a Bank at Alton, Ill.—Murder of a Watchman by the Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Five men attempted to rob the First National Bank, at Alton, Ill., early this morning. While they were at work drilling the vault, Mr. H. FULLER, a private watchman, arrested one of the parties, who was outside watching, when the remainder of them attacked the officer, cut his head dreadfully with a steel bar and shot him through the heart, causing instant death. The robbers then escaped, leaving behind them all their tools. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the murderers.

Fatal Accident to a Clergyman in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 1.

Rev. HENRY F. LAWRENCE, a resident of Waltham, formerly a Baptist minister in Rondout, N. Y., was killed last evening in Hudson-street by the falling of a piece of stove casting from a loaded furniture wagon. The fragment struck him on the head and fractured his skull.

GEN. BUTLER.

The Woolley and Kimberly Suits in Baltimore—Decision of Judge Dobbin—The Motion to Vacate the Summons Overruled.

The Superior Court-room in Baltimore was on Saturday crowded to excess by an audience all anxious to hear the decision of the Court in the matter of the suits instituted against Gen. B. F. BUTLER by Col. CHAS. W. WOOLLEY, of Impeachment notoriety, and KIMBERLY & BROTHERS, the pending question being a motion to vacate the writ served upon Gen. BUTLER on the ground of exemption by virtue of his being a Congressman. At 10 A. M., Hon. Judge DOBBIN appeared and read from the bench a lengthy written opinion, refusing to grant the prayer of the defendant.

After complimenting the several counsel employed in the case upon the able arguments advanced, he went on to say that, although a very wide scope had been taken in the argument, and almost innumerable authorities had been quoted, all of which he had examined with the greatest care, still he could see but two simple questions involved in the pending motion, and those were: first, as to the proper legal interpretation of the word "arrest" in the eye of the law; and, second, as to the privilege of exemption granted by the Constitution to members of Congress. Quoting from numerous authorities, he decided that "arrest" meant to detain the person; to make him a prisoner in the eye of the law. In this case it was shown that Gen. BUTLER had been served by the sheriff's officer with a summons to appear either in person or by counsel in this Court to answer to certain civil suits. He had not been detained or arrested, but simply notified to appear. He had appeared, not in person but by counsel, and was considered as "in court" by the presence of his counsel, although he was even now engaged in attending to his own legitimate business at his own home. He certainly had not been arrested, or he would be present in person as a prisoner of the Court. It had been alleged that if the action of the Sheriff in this case was to hold good in law, no man could be secure in passing through Maryland from similar petty annoyances. But he (the Court) considered the laws of Maryland to be equally as liable to non-residents as the laws of any other State. Dismissing the question of "arrest," he next turned to the question of "privilege," the only remaining question involved in the whole case. The counsel had alluded *in extenso* to the usages in England to the privileges of members of Parliament, &c., all of which were irrelevant to this case. The only authority which need be examined upon this point was the Constitution of the country, the sixth section of which, it was claimed, exempts members of Congress from arrest during their official terms. Even admitting that this section did grant such exemption as was claimed, still it did not exempt Members of Congress from action at law under a capias, which only necessitated service and not arrest. If such were the case, there would be no security whatever, as against those serving in the Legislature; they might assume any civil responsibility, and, if not held amenable to the laws, as any other citizen, might do incalculable damage. In a word, he held that no such exemption existed, and that a Congressman was just as strictly bound by the letter and spirit of the civil law as any other man. He referred to the case of Senator SPRAGUE, in which the same sort of motion had been made as in this case, and in which that gentleman had appeared by counsel, fought his case in court and was defeated. It had been said that this case was fraught with great national interest, and, if the motion was denied, it would prove a great national calamity. But he could not realize any such result. The case of Senator SPRAGUE was one very similar, and it had not proven a calamity by any means, but was heard and decided just as any other case would have been, without creating any undue excitement. Reference had also been made to the power to enter suit against non-residents, and it had been claimed that, if this case held good in law, no man would be free from these petty annoyances while passing through Maryland. If Gen. BUTLER was exempt upon this ground, then every mail carrier, every officer of the army and navy, every tax gatherer, and a horde of Government officials, would all be equally exempt upon the grounds of jurisdiction. It had also been intimated that the interpretation of the Constitution, in Maryland seemed to be different from that in any other State in the Union. He (the Court) would state that the interpretation of the laws in Maryland were founded upon justice and fairness, and would doubtless be found supported by reliable authorities and decisions emanating from other States. There having been no arrest, and consequently no possible violation of the Constitution, as interpreted by the defendant, and believing that that article did not grant exemption from civil processes, he felt in duty bound to refuse the prayer of the defendant, and would therefore dismiss the motion to vacate the writ.

The result of the case was anticipated by all present, the general opinion being that the motion would be refused by Judge DOBBIN. At the conclusion of the reading, the assembly, composed in great part of returned rebels and their sympathisers, dispersed with smiling faces, all seemingly delighted at the turn affairs had taken. The cases, it is expected, will now be urged forward to trial, unless an appeal is taken at once, which has not yet been decided upon by Mr. CUSHING.

Butler Challenged by Kilpatrick.

SALEM, Mass., Oct 31.

To the Editor of the Boston Traveller:

Having in a gentlemanly and courteous manner conducted myself in the canvass in the Fifth Congressional District, and having been falsely accused and basely slandered by Gen. BUTLER in his speech at Marblehead on Thursday evening, I hereby challenge Gen. BUTLER to meet me, Gen. GORDON and Col. WHITTEMORE, at the mass meeting on Salem Common, on Monday, at 2 P. M., then and there to repeat and prove his foul slanders, if he can.

(Signed,) J. KILPATRICK.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Mr. Beecher on Men who are Missed After Death.

Notwithstanding the storm last evening, Plymouth Church, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's, was filled with a deeply interested congregation. Mr. BEECHER took for his text the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d verses of the ninth chapter of Acts. After 1,800 years full of events fraught with importance, the story of this poor woman's death was still in existence, and was still interesting. She was missed when she died. It was the exception for people to be missed after their death. He did not desire to concentrate attention upon the fact of the miraculous restoration to life, but to the fact that this poor obscure woman, somehow contrived to live so usefully as to cause grief for her loss when she died. Such was the case with only one in a thousand. The events of empires had passed away, and many of the greatest of them were forgotten, while this simple story continued to teach its grand lesson. Many people were missed because of their wealth. Many were missed because they were troublesome. It was a sad thing for one to go through life without engraving anything—merely scratching. It was a sad thing for people to die and be gladly missed, to cause people to be thankful that she, the busy-body and grumbler, had gone. Many persons were missed because of their hearts. The average of men who have strength to do much work, who even do it, are not so much missed as those whose goodness of heart made everybody glad—whose richness of fragrance and sweetness of perfume ever pleased by their diffused blessings. There were some like roses, ever budding and ever sending forth their gentle perfumes. Such, although they might not have been very active, yet were always good, always delighting in gentle deeds of love, were the greatly missed. Not those whose names were printed in newspapers alone were the greatest benefactors of their fellow-mortals. Out of low places arose deeds of nobleness of heart—not always from the affluent and carelessly beneficent. That is true beneficence which, when it is gone, is missed by whole neighborhoods. The rich man in Wall-street may be admired for his wealth, but let him die and his name is of no more consequence than his leather purse thrown out to be picked up by the next who desires to use it. Who cared for the death of the selfish, unhelpful man, who is worth a million of dollars when he dies? Why, his heirs would miss him, and thank God. There were many of the young growing more ungenerous, more suspicious of generosity every year. If a man was the possessor of the whole treasures of the world, what would they matter to him; he could not purchase character with them. There were men who might be esteemed as carrying their fortunes in their pockets, instead of in their character—in their good names. Such men might die and never be missed. There was another class of rich men who were not missed—those who left behind them their beneficence in organized shape, in colleges, and libraries, and academies, and churches, and means for the education of the young. Such men were not missed, thank God. There was another class of rich men in bold contrast with the last-named, who seemed to live in competition with the devil—spreading pollution and corruption all around them. They were not missed. Then there were the public men, the leaders of opinion in their towns, counties, States, and in the nation. He could name men who were leaders in the State when he began life, and the people would ask, "Who? Who was he?" The great trouble was that our public men thought too little of moral worth. It was the duty of the people to live so as to be missed, not to fly like a shuttle without thread. They should ask themselves whether, if they died, they would be missed at home, in society, in the Church, anywhere? If they were to be missed, then, they should begin inwardly cultivating purity, love, goodness.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon on Political Corruption.

Rev. Mr. BACON, pastor of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, preached on the subject of "Political Corruption." Taking the text "Look not every man on his own things, but every man on the things of others," he noted in it, in general, a warning against selfishness, but particularly against that form of selfishness which goes by the name of "party spirit"—caring more for a party—that is, a part—than for the whole. The most dangerous form of this sort of selfishness in the commonwealth is sectionalism, when the party is defined by geographical limits. But exaggerated party spirit, though less dangerous than sectionalism, is not less mean nor less wicked. The rebuke of party spirit does not imply that a man must not belong to a party any more than the rebuke of sectionalism implies that he is not to belong to a State or a section. It only implies that while a man loves and serves his party, he shall hold a paramount allegiance to the whole people. The best good of the commonwealth demands the existence of two parties, both in vigorous activity. "Her Majesty's opposition" is as much a part of the British Constitution as "Her Majesty's Government." Many a dominant party had seriously suffered in its best interests for lack of a strong and honest opposition. That was unquestionably the case of the party now in power in the United States. The preacher noted three forms of political corruption.

I. When men prefered their party to the interests of the whole country. Many a man chooses his party for honorable and conscientious reasons, but follows his party, in the excitement of the canvass, simply for the love of beating.

II. When men hold their attachment to party interests above considerations of right and wrong. Probably it is the hardest test that a good man's faith is ever put to when he is called to choose between letting a good cause suffer loss, and aiding it by conniving at some evil deed. The preacher appealed to the conscience and honor of every man to treat with horror the alliance of evil counsels, and not to "make a mock of sin" when the sin happened to help the side you like.

III. Of the third stage of political corruption when men set their own personal success and aggrandizement above party, and country, and right, and everything, only using the names of country and of party as spells to juggle with for their own personal gain—the preacher said that he would not trust himself to speak.

The Pending Election, What it Means, and What it Requires.

Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, pastor of the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, preached on "The Pending Election, What it Means and What it Requires." He took for his text, Deuteronomy, chapter XXX., 15th and 16th verses. He prefaced his discourse by the assertion that those who sought to divorce national affairs from religion, found small encouragement or sanction from the Bible, and denied the specious cant that religion had nothing to do with politics, and that any part of society could be secure from the fatal assaults of Divine power. He referred to the fact that there had been crises in the history of all nations, and reviewed the great questions which are now agitating this country. The momentous questions which were involved in the recent war had not yet been settled. He then criticized very severely the misconduct of the Democratic Party, showed the necessity of Republicanism, and the special importance of the election of GRANT at the forthcoming election, advising all young men to vote for the party of peace. He drew some fearful pictures of the bloody transactions which had taken place in the South. He alluded to Mr. JOHNSON, and claimed that the differences which had disturbed the nation were merely the result of a personal quarrel between Congress and the President.

MR. SEWARD AT HOME.

Hearty and Cordial Reception from the Citizens of Auburn.

His Views on the Political Situation of the Country.

Grounds for Public Confidence in the Republican Policy and Candidates.

Grounds for Public Distrust of the Democratic Policy and Candidates.

AUBURN, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Secretary SEWARD addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this city, in Corning Hall, this afternoon. He was introduced to the audience by Rev. Dr. HAWLEY, and was received with unbounded applause. After order had been restored he proceeded to speak as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: My long absence on political occasions and my present appearance here are proper subjects of inquiry on your part. In explaining both I may be able to say all that is proper or necessary to be said in this pleasant interview. Upon the first point I might well enough plead that official occupations and official obligations necessarily and justly take precedence over those of private citizenship. The public may probably say to its accepted servants: "Thus ought ye to have done and not leave the others undone." Government occupation is increased by civil war, and necessarily increased by returning peace, and increases with the ever-increasing population of territory, and commercial and political connections; but, for all this, you are not to suppose, as many assume, that I am purchasing on the Government account all the outlying territory in the universe, [laughter and applause,] or, indeed, proposing to acquire dominion anywhere beyond the magical circle of the Monroe doctrine. I might plead inadequate strength. I have reason to thank God, indeed, that neither age nor indulgence nor casualty has brought me to great decrepitude, as persons have sometimes imagined. Nevertheless, I certainly have some years, (perhaps enough for a place on the retired list,) and some wounds, (perhaps enough for a pension, if I were in the military or naval service.) Moreover, every opinion or sentiment of mine that has a bearing on the present hour was spoken long ago; spoken, as I thought, in due time; spoken either concurrently with, or in advance of, political events. So true is this that no one has mistaken my present attitude, or pretends now to doubt either my official views or political relations. Moreover, as it is the duty of Deacons to serve, not to lead, in the sacrifice, so it has always seemed to me that it is the duty of Secretaries to serve in the administration, and not to lead in popular assemblies. Possibly you may say, however, that a citizen has no right to be a Secretary when a party or an interest desires him for a leader. I answer that deacons are deacons, not by any choice of their own, but because they are chosen by the church; and certainly I am a Secretary through no ambition of my own, but because the nation has constitutionally required me to be. It would be a poor act of piety on the part of the deacon to refuse to serve because he preferred to sacrifice, and I humbly think it would be a poor act of patriotism in a citizen to refuse to be a Secretary because he preferred to be a popular leader. Our places, fellow-citizens, are assigned to us, not by ourselves, but under the Providence of God, by our associates and fellow men. Our friends here, Mr. JAMES SEYMOUR and Dr. JAMES STEELE, are living demonstrations that it is better to be a meek and humble but efficient deacon, than to be a schismatic, quarreling with the priest and dividing the sacred congregation. [Laughter and applause.]

THE COMING ELECTION.

The case, however, is now somewhat changed. I am at home for indispensable private business. I find you in an election to constitute a new Administration of the Government of the United States. A theory obtained in the early revival of science that an elixir could be compounded by the use of which the human constitution could be periodically renewed at the end of every hundred years, and so man become immortal. The quadrennial national election of President and Congress in the United States is just such a periodical renewal as this of the national life, whereby the nation, in fact, becomes immortal. The casting of my vote in a great election of this sort is equally the exercise of an inestimable privilege, and the performance of a high and sacred duty. Mutual explanation of votes is the only means by which mutual confidence can be preserved among citizens, while it saves suffrage from profanation, and intrigue, and corruption. In a period of eighty years under the Constitution which makes us a nation, we have renewed the Republic in that same prescribed way by twenty national elections. I have voted and explained in the last eleven of these, being all of those national elections that have occurred since I came to the franchise. The present election is the twenty-first of the entire series, and my twelfth one. In this election, just as I have expressed myself at the time of each preceding one, I feel that this one may be my last. Every Presidential election necessarily has a real though an abstract importance. We have here a republican system, instead of the monarchical one. An ultimate adoption of this system by all the American nations is necessary for our security. Every new Republic established anywhere constitutes a new bulwark of the republic of the United States. [Applause.] Our Republican Government has some peculiar devices of local adaptation and equivalent, designed to operate by way of a check and balance. Nevertheless our Constitution has four essential elements; perhaps no more. These elements are: First, the actual choice of the presiding magistrate by the direct vote of the whole people; second, equal suffrage of all citizens in that election; third, equal representation of all constitutional communities in the Republic; and, fourth, conditions and periods of power well-defined and absolutely fixed. The casting or the withholding of a vote by any citizen inconsiderately actually impairs, although, perhaps, imperceptibly, the vigor and energy necessary to the continuance of the Republic, just as the casting or the withholding of all the votes of the people inconsiderately would bring it abruptly to an end.

IMPORTANCE OF PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

Standing as we do now at the close of the twentieth administration, I can well conceive that the first election was the most important of all, insomuch as a mistake then committed in the choice of the first President of the United States or of the first Congress might have involved the failure of the system at the very beginning. It was just such a mistake that the French people committed in 1848, when they lost their new Republic by electing a Bonaparte instead of a Cavaignac. That mistake having been avoided here, the Government promptly went into successful operation. It soon acquired the vigor of custom, and continually gained strength from increasing popular reverence and affection. The nation encountered no crisis until 1860. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860 occurred at a time when a sectional faction, with extensive ramifications, had fully prepared a formidable rebellion. The election of 1864 was still more critical. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who had been elected in 1860 had been effectually excluded by the rebellion from recognition or acceptance in one-third of the States. It only remained for the still adhering States to reject ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President in 1864 to effect a speedy, if not an immediate dissolution of the Union. On the other hand, it was reasonably expected that the reaffirmation in 1864 of the choice made in 1860, would so consolidate the loyal and patriotic masses of the country in support of the Administration, as to enable President LINCOLN to prosecute the war as no other President could, and to improve as no other President, returning peace, by combining conciliation with decisive action, until the Constitution should be reëstablished throughout the whole Union. Within four months after the election of 1864, the strength of the rebellion was effectually broken, and on the 4th of March, 1865, ABRAHAM LINCOLN entered on his second term of the Presidency, for the first time with full possession of the rebel States *de facto* as well as *de jure*, the recognized and accepted Chief-Magistrate of the whole Republic. [Applause.] With him the Congress and all the other Departments of the Federal Union were equally recognised and accepted.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The duty which devolved upon the Government in the second administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to save the Constitution and the Union from further revolutionary violence, and by just, generous and judicious measures to bring the distracted and desolated rebel States back to their constitutional relations with the Federal Union. We have reached at last the end of that second Administration, begun by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we unfortunately find that its great work, as I have described it, remains as yet only incompletely and unsatisfactorily accomplished. Parties now vehemently dispute whether this failure is the fault of one department or of another, the fault of the Executive system of reconstruction, or of the Congressional system of reconstruction. I do not enter into that dispute; it belongs to the past. Moreover, I am now inclined to think that it was unreasonable to expect the passions and ambitions of thirty-three free States and 30,000,000 free people, so recently and terribly convulsed by civil war, to subside in so short a period as four years. It is the highest attribute of the Almighty, which the divine poet has conceived, that he stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves, and the tumult of the people. The storm must be withheld before the seas can come to rest. Probably such an intense and pervading political agitation as ours could not have been suddenly repressed without overthrowing public liberty itself, as the Napoleons did at the close of two popular French revolutions. The choice of our two principal magistrates in 1864 was certainly wisely made. We found out at the beginning of the civil war that neither party, and no party alone without cooperation from the other, could save the country. The people who made the choice in 1864 were neither a Republican Party nor a Democratic Party, but avowedly a united people, and union always means effective combination of kindred forces. The Union people in 1864 followed the rule which has so generally prevailed, of dividing the names to be placed on the Presidential ticket, between competing sections, parties or interests, giving the greatest weight to the larger section or party with nice judgment. Therefore they chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a Northern Union patriot of Republican antecedents, to be President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, a Southern Union patriot of Democratic antecedents to be Vice-President. Active hostilities, however, had hardly ended before there appeared a portentous conflict of popular ideas and opinions concerning conditions of peace and reconciliation; and these ideas and opinions had relation to the so-called reconstruction of the State Governments in the rebel States. Personal ambition, of course, entered into the controversy. Social ideas and popular ambitions are inherent in all Republics, and revolutions stimulate their rapid developments. No one form of political ideas; no one form of personal ambition that has presented itself in our recent distractions is new. They all sprang up, and in turn attained complete—though many of them only temporary—ascendancy. We now see that in the insurrection the rebel States became revolutionary States within themselves; as such they have experienced the fortune of all revolutionary States. Each new political idea and every distinct personal ambition in revolutionary States demands either a severe constitutional form, or a change of the existing Constitution altogether. The right of the people and their power in such States to make such changes is not only unchallenged but is also unchecked. It follows as a consequence that the Constitution, forged in the white-heat of revolution, will forever endure. We have forgotten that this nation went through the Revolutionary contest practically without any Constitution at all. There was indeed a Declaration of Independence from Great Britain and from other nations, and a precious association of human rights, but no Constitutional Government was established or framed until seven years after the last belligerent disappeared from the field. We have forgotten that brilliant constitutions came out like fire-beacons in the murky gloom of the French Revolution. All these constitutions were based upon some sound political idea, and all ought to have been compatible with any patriotic ambition, yet they succeeded each other so rapidly that when a politician entered the store of a bookseller in Paris and asked for the Constitution of France, he was answered: "We do not deal in periodical publications." [Laughter.] Mexico seems at last to have acquired a constitution, but only after forty years of civil wars, culminating in the great calamity which we have so happily escaped—foreign intervention. Although all the South American Republics have been independent through a period of forty or fifty years, yet it cannot be certainly said of any of them that it has definitively accepted and adopted a final constitution. Revolutions have continued to overthrow constitutions there as fast as they have been made, and it was unwise then to expect that the insurgent States, coming out of their flagrant rebellion, and yet allowed by the Federal Constitution to reconstitute these forms of government for themselves, and by their own proper act, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, could all at once adopt Constitutions which should be permanently satisfactory to themselves, and to us, in the presence of an entire new condition of society, produced by the emancipation of four millions of slaves. What they have wanted was time; what they have wanted was patience. These two wants indicated the cause of popular wisdom in regard to restoration, reorganization, reconstruction—by whatever name it may be called.

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. JOHNSON.

Reliance, however was justly placed upon the advantages which ABRAHAM LINCOLN had for overcoming these embarrassments. Leaving out of view his peculiar moral and intellectual qualities, Mr. LINCOLN possessed a decided advantage in the fact that he had conducted the Government with approved fidelity and wisdom through the entire course of the civil war. As the people gave their entire confidence to WASHINGTON in organizing the Government, upon the ground that he had safely led them through the revolutionary war; as the people, in 1848, gave their first confidence to Gen. TAYLOR, on the ground that he safely led them through the greatest peril of the Mexican War, so the people were expected to give their full confidence to ABRAHAM LINCOLN in restoring the Union, because he had led them successfully through the late terrific revolutionary revulsion of the country. No wise and candid man thought at that time that either the war could be ended, or that peace and reconciliation could be effected, under any administration that did not fully enjoy the public confidence upon two cardinal points, viz.: first, the justice of the Union cause in the war; second, the necessity, wisdom and justice of the abolition of African slavery, which the war had effected. [Applause.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a still greater advantage; he had been chosen—nay, he had been twice chosen—by the people themselves to be their President, their civil chief. They were accustomed to his leadership, and they loved him as an accepted impersonation of their own conviction. No matter how varied these convictions might be, they all knew, or believed they knew, him thoroughly; they had committed themselves to his support in advance. His success would be their own success. His failure would be felt and deplored as their own failure. Thus was enlisted in his own favor the national affection and the national gratitude. What combinations could have resisted a magistrate thus armed, and aiming only to complete the great and glorious work of saving the Union which he himself began. In an unhappy hour. ABRAHAM LINCOLN fell by the hand of the assassin. That fearful calamity, which was equally beyond human foresight and human control, suddenly and profoundly interfered with our high purposes and patriotic desires. Human nature around the whole circle of the globe, and especially in its centre here, recoiled or stood aghast before that great crime; the country sank for a moment into sadness and despair of its future, from which it was aroused to seek and search everywhere in the Government and out of it, in the North and in the South, at home and abroad, for secret authors, agents and motives for the horrible assassination, which suspicion attached itself by turns to everybody. It justly fastened itself upon the rebellion, and demanded new and severer punishment of the rebels, instead of the magnanimous reconciliation which the beloved President, of whom it had been bereaved, had recommended. Who will say that this sentiment was unnatural; who shall say that it is even unjust. Revolution has always the same complex machinery, besides the public machinery which its managers directly employ. There is always a secret assassination wheel carefully contrived, and ready to come into activity when a crisis is reached. Revolutionists cannot relieve themselves of all the responsibility for it by pleading that it was unknown to themselves. Who can say how far this great crime of assassination has been effective in delaying and preventing the desired reconciliation? It was in the midst of this distraction that ANDREW JOHNSON came to the Presidency—not by virtue of two popular elections to that office like his predecessor, or even of one such election, but by virtue of his constitutional election to be only Vice-President. The unfinished work of the lamented LINCOLN devolved upon him. The conditions and considerations which were the advantages in his election as Vice-President suddenly became disadvantages to him as President. The Southern States and the Democratic Party were minorities remembered but too unfavorably by the Northern anti-slavery victors in connection with the rebellion, the civil war and African slavery.

MR. JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

In addressing himself to the holy work of national reconciliation, the new President proceeded with due deliberation and with firmness, decision and vigor. He retained all his lamented predecessor's counselors; he adopted his lamented predecessor's plan of reconciliation, which seemed to him as it seemed then to the whole country, to be practicable and easy, because it was simple and natural. It consisted simply in opening the easiest and shortest safe way for a return into the national family of the people of the Southern States, who now repented their attempted separation. Those States were invited to resume the vacant places in the legislative councils, by sending Senators and Representatives, who should be chosen by the people of those States, and who should prove themselves, by every practical test, unquestionably loyal to the Union. Some Constitution and frame of Government in the Rebel States, however, would be a necessary instrumentality of making such choice of Senators and Representatives. There was at the same time a manifest necessity for such renewed institutions of municipal Government for the restoration of peace and order in the disorganized States, the administration of justice and the exercise of other necessary functions of Government there. The people of the rebel States were therefore invited to establish such necessary State Governments upon the basis of loyalty and fidelity, of which practical tests were provided. These tests were: first, the acceptance of the new Amendment of the Constitution, which abolished African slavery; second, the repudiation of the rebel debt; third, the abrogation of all rebel laws; fourth, the acceptance of the so-called iron-clad oath. All other questions were passed over for further and future action. Loyal State Governments were promptly formed, and loyal Senators and Representatives appeared with equal promptness at the doors of Congress, knocking for admission to the seats vacated in 1861. Then, and not till then, was peace proclaimed throughout the land, and authoritatively announced to all nations. It is not correct that the President of the United States made those State Governments, or caused them to be made, by force or intimidation. The Union armies, of which he was Commander-in-Chief, lingered indeed in the rebel States, to keep the peace during the transition from civil war. The popular action there was spontaneous, and the Executives there confined themselves to the forms of suggestion and advice, of which President LINCOLN had already set an example. The new State Constitutions were the best attainable at the time, without direct application of force. They were adequate to the emergency, and they were open, like all similar constitutions, to further revision and improvement, with the lapse of time and the increase of popular knowledge and virtue in the several States. Congress hesitated, debated and postponed. The rebel States were no longer in rebellion. They were not received into the Union. The people North as well as South were excited. New schemes were proposed, new party combinations formed. There was no longer the Union Party, which had conducted the country through the fiercest civil war ever known, but that party was seen resolving itself in an untimely hour into the divisions of the Republican and Democratic Parties. An advanced section of one party demanded new and further guarantees, and entertained propositions of confiscation, proscription, disfranchisement, and other penalties of reconciliation. A reactionary section of the other insisted that all the delays were not only hazardous, but that all conditions whatever were unnecessary, unreasonable, and unconstitutional. One party insisted that there could be no safe peace without immediately extending suffrage to the freedmen by means no matter how rash, unconstitutional or violent. What did all this indicate but a controversy about the new Constitutions to be formed in the Southern States? What did imperial intervention in St. Domingo or Mexico mean but a demand for such a Constitution there as should be acceptable to France? The other insisted that a proceeding so abrupt, so violent, so inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the conservatism of State rights and individual freedom would inevitably inaugurate a war of races. It is not my purpose to revise nor even to retrace that long and angry debate. We all see how it has resulted. Thus far all the Representatives sent to Congress by the rebellious States in 1865, have been rejected without regard to their qualifications or their loyalty. All the loyal State Governments formed in 1865, have been abrogated without regard to their loyalty with the exercise of military force. Subaltern army officers have been placed by Congress in charge of the several States. Congress has enfranchised and has disfranchised in those States just as seemed best calculated to secure the acceptance of the Constitution, prescribed by itself through military agents in communities where no rebel force has been seen for nearly four years. The President, with a tenacity that has provoked the scrutiny of the nation, and challenged the judgment of mankind, has held fast to two things, viz.: The wise and humane plan of his predecessor, and what is infinitely more important, the Constitution of the United States, just as he found both. For this adherence he has been brought for impeachment in Constitutional form, for pretended high crimes and misdemeanors, and duly committed. The nation has thus been called to sustain the new shock of a political assassination of its chosen and beloved head, and to encounter afterward the wild and reckless proceeding of inconsiderate leaders, such as kept Mexico in a condition of anarchy through a period of forty years, and which has left hardly one stable or even peaceful republic remaining in South America. Most of the States organized in this irregular manner sent their representatives to Congress, and those representatives have been admitted; while all the State Governments through whose machinery those representatives were sent, or nearly all, are invoking the Congress of the United States to suspend the *habeas corpus*, to establish martial law, to assume and to confide to military agents the entire business of government in those States, under alarms and fears of renewed insurrection, rebellion and restoration of slavery.

PERSONAL.

It is not my purpose to vindicate or to explain the part I myself have had in these transactions and debates, instructive as I am sure they will prove to future ages. I simply say, that as I stood by the wise and magnanimous policy of President LINCOLN in his life, I have adhered to the same policy since his mortal remains were committed to an untimely grave; and I have adhered with equal fidelity to his constitutional successor. [Applause.] When the civil war came to an end, no wise man supposed that the transition could be abruptly made from a state of civil war to a condition of tranquility and peace without occasional disturbances to be produced by inconsiderate individuals, and even by unlawful combinations of disappointed and excited men. On the contrary, every wise man knew that reconciliation, however hindered, could not be long deferred, and that constituent States of this Union, no matter how far they had wandered from the ways of loyalty, must sooner or later be again received into the Union. I have thought that all needful political wisdom in regard to that crisis was contained in the Scriptural injunction to agree with your adversary quickly, and this injunction, which is true of all adversaries, is especially true when your adversaries are estranged brothers.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

So much, my friends, for the past; what now to the present situation? We have heard for three years alarms of premature reconciliation; the advantages of procrastination; the dangers of reaction and armed rebellion. At last the cry is frantically uttered by all parties, "Peace, peace; let us have peace"—[loud applause]—when there is no peace in the sense implied, but only forebodings of renewed war. What does the country need in view of the painful situation? I answer my own question. It needs just what it needed in 1865—the admission of loyal representatives from the late rebel States into the Congress of the United States, and it needs at this time and at our hands no more. When you have given to the Southern States the places in Congress, where they will have a constitutional hearing, the people then will acquiesce in what Congress may require, and their mouths will be closed on all constitutional topics that have produced agitation and excitement. The States which send those representatives must have loyal representative Governments to determine who, what party, what interest, or what faction shall enjoy the power or discharge the responsibilities of the Government. Here we must, indeed, keep the peace for them, if they cannot keep it themselves. We must, therefore, support and maintain existing Governments to that end. But it belongs to the people of those States just as much as it belongs to the people of this State, to say whether they shall live under one form of loyal republican government or another, and under one administration of loyal republican Government or under another. I do not ask or require that representatives here or Governors there shall be white or black, or mixed; I insist only that they shall be representative men, freely chosen in these States by the people themselves, and not by outside compulsion or dictation. I do, indeed, know that the best form of republican government existing in any of the States is capable of amendment. I am sure that it will hereafter be greatly amended. Being no Conservative in the narrow meaning of that word, I not only do not oppose, but I favor all such amendments, and accept but one limitation for my efforts in that direction. That limitation is the Constitution of the United States, which enjoins non-intervention upon me so long as those States are loyal to the Union and keep the public peace, their own peace and the peace of the Union. I shall not, therefore, take the sword into my hand, nor put it into the hand of any other person, to effect a reform by force in those States which I am sure will be effected much sooner and much more permanently through the exercise of persuasion and reason. As little do I think it my duty to use the sword, to undo and remove what has already been done in those States, [applause,] whether it was necessarily done, or unnecessarily and unwisely done. As I thought, the situation which existed in 1865 ought to be accepted by a reasonable, patriotic and humane administration, so do I think now the situation which exists in 1868, after the best efforts which have been made to secure a better, ought to be accepted. I am not without hope, my friends, that this painful national dilemma may be solved before the end of the present administration, as all our national difficulties have been or will be. The ambitions of parties and chiefs must come to a rest with the close of this election, and calmness and tranquillity must sooner or later resume their sway over the public mind. In that case I shall have little desire to speak concerning the future administration of the Government, content to have performed with singleness of purpose, and with all my abilities, my duties under the administration with which I am personally connected. It is, on the other hand, possible that the dilemma of reconciliation may continue unsolved, and may require the attention of a new administration. It is in this respect that I deem the present choice of a future Chief Magistrate not merely important, but perhaps critically so, as the last two choices were so. One consideration alone is sufficient to determine my judgment in this emergency. I cannot forget that the civil war has closed with two great political achievements—the one, the saving of the integrity of the Union, the other, the abolition of African slavery. Personally, I see no cause to fear in any case a reaction in which both or either of these great attainments can be lost. They are in harmony with the spirit of the age—the established progress of mankind. My confidence, however, in this respect is not indulged, nor do I expect it to be entertained by all, nor even the majority of my patriotic fellow-citizens, who were engaged with me in making and aiding those great achievements. Their wounds, unlike my own, are yet unhealed; their sacrifices, like some, are yet unrewarded; they have been, they are, and they will continue to be apprehensive in that regard, and these apprehensions will increase with every indiscreet proceeding or even utterance of any person or parties who ever were compromised, or who ever sympathized with the rebellion or with African slavery. Confidence is, in the case of most men, though it is not in mine, a plant of slow growth. Not only is it true that such apprehensions, however unreasonable they may be, cannot safely be disregarded, but it is equally true that they are to be respected and indulged, because of the moral influence they will exert in favor of Union, freedom and progress in all future time, and throughout the world. The magistrates who are to preside, then, in the work of reconciliation hereafter ought, like those who have preceded in former stages of that work, to be men drawn from and representing that class of citizens who maintained the Government in the prosecution of the civil war and in the abolition of slavery. [Great applause.] In no other hands could the work of reconciliation be expected to be successful, because a different sort of magistrates would be pro

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone—The Reception of the Chinese Embassy—Reverdy Johnson—The Coming Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

"Better far to trust to Mr. BRIGHT than to Mr. GLADSTONE, for the one knows by experience what mischief fire can do, while the other is flinging about lighted brands, without regard to where they fall." This sentence is from an article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, published this morning. It expresses the feeling of moderate Liberals in this country, as well as of the Conservatives. The difference between Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GLADSTONE is, that Mr. BRIGHT has settled and well-defined opinions, which he will not modify either to please the "timid party" or extremists; whereas Mr. GLADSTONE appears to be always taking up views at the dictation of political agitators. Consequently the latter is by far the more unsafe man of the two. Latterly he has had recourse to misrepresentation of historical facts on a scale never before attempted by an eminent public man in this country. For example, he has gone out of his way this week to vilify the character of Lord ELGIN, (brother to the late Sir FREDERIC BRUCE,) for an act which Lord ELGIN had no more to do with than the reader of this letter. The injustice of this proceeding is almost carried into the region of absurdity by the fact that Lord ELGIN was a Liberal, and that he was rewarded with the post of Governor-General of India by the very Ministry of which Mr. GLADSTONE was a member. It would be some satisfaction to Mr. GLADSTONE's friends if they could suppose that he had merely made a mistake in names. But he has misrepresented the whole policy for which the Liberal Party was responsible, and then fastened that policy upon the Conservatives. This is only one instance of his strange perversions of contemporary events. And yet his "neck-or-nothing" advocates in the Press keep up the old cry about his honesty, high principle and sensitive conscience. There are many symptoms, however, that these writers are not thankful to Mr. GLADSTONE for making their task so hard.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The revival of the old Chinese controversy will, I think, be attended with the advantage of calling public attention to Mr. BURLINGAME's mission. The impression had got abroad here, founded to a great degree on the representations of New-York correspondents of the English papers, who are now all Americans, that the treaty brought over by Mr. BURLINGAME was intended to jockey England out of the advantages she has gained by several costly wars with China. If a man is warned that some one is coming to inveigle him into abandoning all his rights, he naturally puts himself upon his guard. England certainly did receive this information from American correspondents. The *Times* took up the cry with no greater hesitation than might have been expected from it. It also managed to bring down its view of the subject to the lowest level conceivable, by grumbling that an American was appointed as Envoy from China instead of an Englishman. I am convinced that the sentiment met with no response in the country. We may be a "prejudiced set," but we are not quite so bad as that. The British public, like the "public everywhere else, is not wilfully bent upon committing injustice. The mission was misrepresented to us, and as a consequence it has been misunderstood. But from the first, Lord STANLEY has given Mr. BURLINGAME and his suite a most cordial reception, and has testified his pleasure that an American gentleman should have been appointed at the head of the mission. There is nothing, therefore, to complain of on the part of the Government.

I have the advantage of knowing Mr. BURLINGAME, and I can also testify to the very high opinion of him which was entertained by Sir FREDERIC BRUCE, formerly British Minister to China, and more recently to the United States. It therefore always seemed improbable to me that Mr. BURLINGAME came upon the nefarious errand which the *Times* fancied it detected. However, the *Times* came out with an article in Mr. BURLINGAME's favor yesterday. Six weeks have passed since its first article, and of course it has forgotten all about that. It must be a comfort to any man whose cause is injured by the *Times*, to know that its opinions will be sure to undergo a total change in a trifle less than two months.

Mr. BURLINGAME has waited very patiently at the Grosvenor Hotel for public opinion to take an intelligent turn. He has said nothing, and written nothing. I have reason to believe that at this moment he does not know a newspaper editor in London. He has shown judgment adequate to the position he fills in not taking offence at a misunderstanding, or betraying an excessive eagerness to "set himself right"—that snare of public men. The fruits of this wise patience are already visible. I think some such reflection as this is now passing through the minds of most men: "After all, we are not treating this gentleman particularly well. He comes with a high reputation, and armed with proper credentials. Perhaps the truth has not been told about him." If this goes on a little while longer, Mr. BURLINGAME will burst into sudden popularity. There will not be quite so much heartiness as was shown in New-York and Boston, for the national temperaments are different. It either takes a great deal, or a very little, to cause us to throw up our hats and sing "For he's a jolly good fellow," &c. An Envoy from abroad is not in the way of evoking this particular manifestation of good-will. But justice will be done, and I have fair hopes that Mr. BURLINGAME will have no reason to be discontented with us when he furls the yellow flag and carries it over to France.

What the Chinese Ambassadors think of us, I do not know; not speaking their language with that freedom which I could wish, I have been debarred from exchanging ideas with them on the subject. But to judge from their looks, they have not found in England another Celestial Kingdom. I saw them the other evening attending a representation of Lord LYTTON's "Rightful Heir." They admired the scenery, which is all that a dramatic author can hope for nowadays. Lord LYTTON's blank verse would have astounded them if they could have understood it; for I still maintain that it is about the baldest blank verse ever written by an eminent man. The acting was very indifferent, with the exception of one part, played by Mr. VEZIN. One gentleman, Mr. FRANK LAWLOR, I had seen last at the theatre in Washington, D. C. I was not immensely struck with his dramatic genius there, and he confirmed my opinion of him here. Mr. LAWLOR plays the part of a pirate, with a big gash all across his face. There are three things about him which strike the beholder with a certain kind of awe—his voice, his arms and his legs. The Chinese were evidently fearfully impressed with all three.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

In spite of the adverse criticisms which your Minister to this country, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, appears to have encountered at home, he is prosecuting the claims of his Government with great tact and firmness, and with success. He has been very civil to us in his speeches, to be sure, but diplomatists are allowed a little margin. From what I hear from independent sources, the interests of the American people are not likely to suffer in Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's hands, and if he does not waive any just claims what harm can a few soft words do—except to us, if we believe them? The *Nation* shows less than its usual sagacity in ascribing Mr. JOHNSON's civilities to the blandishments of the "tories." In the first place, Mr. DISRAELI and Lord STANLEY both took a view of the late rebellion which was almost identical with that held by the Northern people. Therefore, they are not "flattering" Mr. JOHNSON in receiving him with cordiality now. They may wish to settle our differences with the United States, but that is an object laudable in any statesmen who are governing this country, and it is scarcely fair to attribute their efforts to the mere desire to have "it as a feather in their cap at the opening of Parliament, and be able to crow over the GLADSTONES, and compare Liberal bungling with Tory dexterity." If the conservatives are able to improve the tone of our relations with the United States, I, for one, should feel that they had done a good work, and that a little boasting would be very excusable.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The preparatory canvass for the elections goes on with vigor on both sides. There are two new features this week—one is that Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who seems to be running wild, has further elevated himself as dictator general to the Liberal party. Mr. MILL sends a candidate to contest some seat for which a Liberal is sitting, and writes another letter to the member in possession ordering him to withdraw. This he does on the strength of having written books which everybody admits the value of, but which certainly do not justify a man in playing such pranks as these. His excuse is that he wants to find the best Liberals and put them into Parliament. Bu, as Mr. BOUVERIE, one of the members attacked this week, justly asks him, how does he know which are the best Liberals? Mr. MILL's best friends were very sorry to see him go into Parliament. He is now developing eccentricities which will in the end destroy his personal reputation. In the dedication to one of his works he declares that all that is valuable in it he owes to the wisdom of one now no more. It would really seem that this was no mere "tribute of affection," and that in the absence of wholesome advice and restraint this judgment leads him into follies which are the wonder of those who truly respect him for his contributions to our literature.

A few days ago the Liberal Party in Blackburn, Lancashire, held what is called a "demonstration" in favor of their candidates. A procession of about 4,000 persons set forth, preceded by bands of music. Presently they came in sight of an Opposition candidate, and the bands failed to keep up the harmony. There were scattered fights, but no great harm was done. Later in the day, a butcher's boy was seen in the street displaying an orange and blue ribbon upon his pony. The Irish spied him out, and sallied forth with with bludgeons, beating him and the pony nearly to death. The row now became general and savage. "One man was picked up in the street quite dead, and another was taken to the Police office with his leg broken and other parts of his body injured. A little boy was nearly trampled to death in the crowd, and he lies in a precarious state." At another place, on the same day, a candidate had to be smuggled from the bustings, "and one man was pitched headlong from the platform among the crowd." His ideas with regard to the freedom of election must have been slightly enlarged. These occurrences are, however, quite exceptional thus far. We are not yet at the hottest part of the contest. Considering that a religious element of strife will be added to the ordinary provocations of election time, there is much reason to fear that there will be rough work in some parts of the country. The ballot, if it would do no other good, would at least put an end to the riot and disorder which now take place round the hustings and the polling booth.

It is an improving exercise to read the *Spectator* to-day. Mr. GLADSTONE is the *Spectator's* god—it bows down before him with blind and unalterable devotion. Consequently, it calls his recent speeches—above referred to—"crushing," "fine displays"—"you see as you read, you recognize still more clearly as you hear, that he feels the love of justice he is endeavoring to inspire, that equity of judgment is not with him the result of mere subjection of prejudices, but an original and creative passion." That is in the *Spectator's* very best manner, and it is wonderfully imposing. Mr. GRADSTONE's sense of justice is indeed a "creative passion"—witness his inventions concerning Lord ELGIN and the China war, and concerning his own financial policy, which has been the most extravagant ever pursued by any statesman in this country. The *Spectator* is a good advocate, because whenever its friends are going wrong, it comes out with a special mystical, analytical, metaphysical article in their favor. It is very hazy, like Mr. GLADSTONE's own speeches, but, unlike them, it is not diffuse and wearisome. Mr. GLADSTONE has given his *Spectator* friends an immensely hard bit to swallow this time, but they are equal to it. Disbelieve in GLADSTONE, and be lost. Such is the *Spectator's* formula. It is not very convincing to my mind.

The *Saturday* takes the common sense view of the Liberal leader's passionate and ill-considered outbursts this week. "Codlin's the friend, not short—this is the sum and substance of Mr. GLADSTONE's amplified speechification." That is what nine-tenths of the community think on the matter—the other tenth not being strictly sane where Mr. GLADSTONE is concerned. If Mr. DISRAELI had made such a speech as Mr. GLADSTONE's—so full of petty boastings, shameful inaccuracies and spiteful taunts of his adversaries—how it would have been torn to ribbons by the very writers who now praise it up to the skies! Once more it would have been proved that a gentleman of Jewish descent has no sympathy with "English" feeling. Bother English feeling. A statesman who is superior to what Mr. GLADSTONE understands by these words, deserves the support and encouragement of every rational man in the country.

The Ritualistic bickering goes on venomously, a clergyman in Brighton having this week coolly defied the Bishop of the diocese to interfere with him. In a former letter of mine on this subject I referred to the new movement in the Church as most amazing. By a typographical error, from any example of which my letters are usually singularly free, "amusing" was printed for amazing. I should be sorry to have it thought that I see anything amusing in the present sad troubles of the Church.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is in London, very much stronger and better than before he took a tour on the Continent. It is, I believe, his intention to return home toward the end of this month.

L.

Horrible Treatment of a Little Orphan Girl.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin, Oct. 28.

About two years ago a little fatherless girl, named MARY ANNE SMITH, and who is now between 12 and 13 years of age, was deprived of her mother by death, and was adopted by JOHN PEPPER and his wife, who live in Chelsea. The girl, who seems to have a good share of intelligence, had been an inmate of the Pepper establishment four weeks when he and his wife commenced a course of the most cruel treatment toward the poor orphan child. According to the testimony of the girl, told in the presence of several persons yesterday, she has been half starved for the past two years, and for the slightest fault she has been stripped and flogged in the most unmerciful manner, so that there are large discolored welts all over her body. By way of varying their feats of cruelty, they would tie the child up by the thumbs and keep her suspended for a considerable time, her cries and entreaties not having the slightest effect either on PEPPER or his wife.

On Saturday their cruelty to the poor orphan culminated. During the forenoon she went into the garden and pulled up some radishes and turnips. This, in the eyes of PEPPER and his wife, seems to have been considered a most heinous offence. The girl was caught by the hair of the head by PEPPER and dragged into the kitchen of the house. She was next placed close to the stove, and, while the woman-fiend held the girl, the man-monster heated a poker till it was red-hot, and then commenced literally to tattoo the face, arms and hands of the poor little helpless orphan. She screamed, entreated, prayed, but all in vain. Mrs. PEPPER held a firm grip of the little child, while PEPPER drew the red-hot poker at least twenty times across her face, hands and arms, until the girl was burnt in the most dreadful manner. Yesterday a woman, who lives in the neighborhood, learned something of what had been going on, and meeting the girl on the streets, with her face, hands and arms covered with the marks of the heated poker, she inquired who had inflicted such frightful injuries upon her. The child was at first afraid to say a word about it, but the woman insisted, and the whole of the dreadful story came out. The Police were at once applied to, and PEPPER and his wife arrested. The little girl was taken before the Grand Jury of the Municipal Court, where she completely shocked the gentlemen composing that body by the recital of the cruelties she had to endure at the hands of PEPPER and his wife for the past two years.

PERU.

Another Earthquake Shock—A Boiling Spring Opened—Shell Fish Boiled in the Rivers—Fish Ready Cooked Thrown Ashore—Marriage Among the Lower Classes—The Reduction of the Army—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

Congress has appropriated 50,000 soles to assist the sufferers of the earthquake in Equador. The second shock of an earthquake was felt here at 5 o'clock the morning of the 2d of October, but, fortunately, it came at an hour when most of the good people were still asleep, and passed away without doing any serious harm. It was quite severe, however, down the whole southern coast, and shook down everything not already fallen in Arequipa, Arica and other places in the interior. September, October and April are generally the months for such visitations, but the last two months have developed singular occurrences, on land and sea, and set the old predictions at defiance. A strange phenomenon occurred at Talcahuana, on the southern coast of Chili, in connection with this last shock of an earthquake. A boiling hot spring bubbled up from the ground, and the water in the River Andalicu increased so rapidly in heat that shell-fish were cast upon the beach, actually boiled! And eggs placed in the spring were cooked in a moment, while fish and clams were vomited up boiling hot, and cooked ready for use. The sea rose and fell rapidly during this disturbance, and strange, low mutterings in the air and earth were incessant. There was not a breath of air stirring, not even enough to move a feather, yet the tide ran in and out with increased violence, and the sea rose and fell sufficiently high to set ships all tossing about like toys on a miniature pond, breaking their anchors, turning them around and around. The steamer *Guayaquil* was in great danger, turning over almost on her side, and without power to turn her head to the currents. The tide was so strong that the mouth of the river was choked with coal carried from a wrecked ship on the island of Quiriquina. The vertical motion of the earth is much more destructive and dreaded in time of earthquake than the lateral. But either shock is frightful enough.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

President BALTA, being determined to inaugurate a good moral Government, as well as political, has encouraged marriage among the soldiers, the lower classes, and those formerly living without caring for its sanction. Congress has therefore passed two very important laws. The first authorizes all military and civil employes to contract a marriage without the formerly customary license of the Government, and the second establishes at Callao a Government school for advanced instruction—President BALTA reasoning that, with proper instruction, the ignorant masses would become more moral and virtuous. A market place is greatly needed in Arequipa, and the Government has sent down sufficient money to purchase a suitable spot, and rebuild some necessary Government buildings. There is great scarcity of water in Lima and Callao at present, particularly in Callao. The springs of Miravanes are to be used as a supply for the future, and after they are gotten into suitable working order, Callao will have water in abundance.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

As many infirm and aged persons were obliged to emigrate to Lima from the destroyed cities and towns of the coast, Government has generously provided them a home among some buildings belonging to the State, and being obliged to provide them with the actual means of subsistence, unless they are fortunate and strong enough to obtain employment, a sol (or ten shillings) daily is paid to each person of full age, and to the families a fifth part of a sol to each son, in addition to the sol bestowed upon the parents, for the period of thirty days, or even longer, if necessary. This is a very wise and generous provision.

THE GUANO TRADE.

A new law decrees that the Consuls of Peru have no authority to collect dues for legalizing the contracts for freighting ships with guano, and two of the Consuls have been obliged to refund money received by them under this new law. Consignees in Great Britain are now obliged to charge in their accounts the price of the guano within fifteen days from the date of sales by wholesale, and thirty days by retail. The consignees of guano in Germany have also been ordered to raise the price of guano ten shillings per ton.

THE PERUVIAN BUDGET.

In the Offices of Finance they are vigorously engaged in the formation of the Budget, which is to be submitted to Congress before its close, and Government has already sent to the Chamber of Deputies that part relative to the War Department. The standing army, as stated by that paper, has been reduced to the number of 3,200 men. The pay of all officers and chiefs in active service has been increased a tenth part, and all soldiers receive 20 soles per month, ($25,) instead of 15, as formerly. As President BALTA has emphatically said in his last speech: "To save gold as well as bloodshed, I reduce the army." And the number lessened at the barracks increases them at the workshop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The intelligent railroad director of the new road from Arequipa has undertaken the survey of a road from Lima to Jauja. When this survey is made the gigantic enterprise of a railroad clear across the Andes will be attempted. Government, through the Consulate Tribunal, has declared that gold coined or in bullion, is comprised among the articles that must pay three per cent. export duties.

There is nothing to note among the foreign element. The foreigners as a class are envious and jealous of each other in a marked and foolish degree; and although I have heard this same complaint made among the foreign residents in other countries, yet I know it applies to the foreign element in Lima, though the Limenians are united and harmonious as a people. There is nothing more new in the affairs of State or Government. The sitting of the Senate will soon be ended, as the weather is getting unusually warm, and the sun very hot. At a meeting of physicians, yesterday, to talk over the probable return here of the yellow fever the coming Summer, it was considered a good omen that the days are coming in so very sultry, so early in the season, and it was considered a sure sign that the fever would have its run and be over before the Summer had fairly set in. I am sure I hope they may be right in their prognostications, and that the scourge of last Summer may not afflict us long, if at all.

Lima has been greatly annoyed by thieves and marauders breaking into stores, groceries and private houses and plundering at will. So far had this custom extended, and so bold and venturesome were they becoming, as to actually enter groceries and stores in broad daylight, and presenting pistols, plunder the affrighted shopkeepers before their very faces. As there is no law in Peru for capital punishment, President BALTA has given orders to all his mounted Police, or Celadors, to shoot down without mercy all these banditti and robbers found plundering, and it has had the effect to put a complete stop to all their pilferings.

Great preparations are being made here for the great day of Nov. 1, the festival of All Saints, and the eve of All Souls' Day. Every one who has buried any member of its household, (and how few, if any are there who "have not lost a friend,") visits the Pantheon or General Cemetery on the day of "All Saints," where are found priests and young monks and friars, reciting responses for the souls of the dead. During the entire day and evening every church and cathedral tolls its bells continually for the souls of all Christian dead throughout the world. In many of the churches the "death's head and cross bones" are fastened over the doors, that people may bestow alms for the souls of those who are still in purgatory. It is a very solemn day, but always solemnized with great ceremony and observance here. Many a poor family will sell the very blanket that covers them to purchase a wreath of flowers for the grave of some loved dead, and to pay for a response for the soul that has left its earthly tenement.

Water has become very scarce in Lima the past few weeks, and the watermen are raising their price for a load, from a media (five cents) a keg to two rials, (twenty cents.) Even then it is very hard to obtain, many of the fountains being dry, and the water muddy and unsettled when it is obtained.

At the Chincha Islands and at Pisco the wells were filled by the earthquake, and the water has been supplied from the ships lying at the islands. These wells are now opened again and cleaned of earth, but the water is no longer clear. I have often thought what a calamity it would be if the water in Lima should be choked up by the convulsions of an earthquake! But the rains are full and plenty here now, so I anticipate no such catastrophe.

Yours, X. Y. Z.

Peculiarities of the People—Their Cruelty to Animals—How Beasts of Burden are Repaid for their Services—Peruvian Butchers—How Animals are Brought to Market—A New Field for Mr. Bergh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

I think (from quite extensive observation and travel) that there is more cruelty and heartless inhumanity visited upon the poor brute creation in Peru, than in any other country of its size upon the face of the world. If Mr. HENRY BERGH, the humane President of your Society in New-York, was living in Lima, in Callao, in Pisco, indeed anywhere upon this coast, he would find a wide field for the exercise of his generous humanity. Certainly a more abused set of creatures than the poor horses, donkeys, oxen, and, indeed, all the category of animal kind, could never be found elsewhere than here. Daily there passes my door a heavy cart laden with grass, and driven by a native Cholo with a formidable ox-goad. These poor oxen are entirely raw on the flanks, and the blood and fetid matter runs from these raw, running sores in a dripping stream. Yet, in these very tender sores, the driver incessantly urges them on, thrusting the goad into the raw, quivering flesh, and piercing and twisting it around. The poor animals seem half-maddened with the pain and agony—tossing their heads, plunging their poor quivering bodies hither and thither in the yoke, and beating their tails aloft in mortal agony, while their eyes are fairly glazed with suffering; yet daily the goading process is repeated upon these very places, and I have learned to turn away from the sight whenever I hear the heavy creak of the cart-wheels, at about the same hour. I have watched the driver, and I never yet saw him let any time elapse that he was not thus goading the poor beasts. Nor is he any exception to the rest. Donkeys are ridden and driven here, loaded with every conceivable load, and the driver riding behind the load, until the poor beasts seem ready to drop down (and often do) and die. And these same donkeys and poor horses are used until literally the bones protude through the skin, and the beasts of burden are nearly every one of them loathsome, with one or more frightful raw sores on the flanks and legs. It is seldom that you see a donkey or horse loaded or drawing a heavy cart, but that they are raw, sore and bloody. Each donkey looks as if just ready to give up his day, and the carts are so heavy, the wheels so large and the tires so broad, that they generally harness three mules or three horses to them. I never yet saw a driver stop at a "pulperia," to get his usual dram, and coming out mount his unwieldy cart, without the first salution his broken-down beasts experience being a sudden whirling of the heavy rawhide over his own head and a cut upon their bony sides sufficient to sting them into madness. They are never chirruped to, to move along; invariably and universally their first intimation is the sharp sting of the formidable raw-hide whip. And this is perfectly unnecessary and heartless. Hens and poultry are daily brought into market, miles from the interior often, tied in immense bunches of fifty and a hundred by the legs, and thus are hung on both sides of the horse or mule, and trotted into market alive, their heads and wings hanging down in all directions, and often squalling as they are jolted along on the horse's sides. Lambs and sheep are brought in alive over a Cholo's shoulder, the hind and fore feet tied, the head swaying and bobbing, as it hangs down the man's back; and I have often seen the men holding the poor sheep across their shoulders by his tail! But I could enumerate acts of like cruelty, which one could scarcely credit if they did not see it. The native people are very fond of a kind of blood and veal pudding, which they esteem a great luxury and a rare dainty. To procure this veal the natives cut the calf from the mother, while the latter is alive and well, and just before the time for the former to enter the world, and this, they say, gives its rare flavor and delicacy. The cow is then butchered and killed! But I will not say the Peruvians butcher. They cut and haggle and torture the animal to death. They do not understand butchering, and the meat is all of it very poor, tough and sinewy, and without juice. I have no doubt that this is owing to the cruelty and torture the poor animal has been subjected to in its hard lifetime. When an old donkey or horse gets so utterly worn out and sore as to be entirely beyond further service, it is led out to the pampas or plains, and left to die, often pelted with stones until it falls down and cannot rise. But to what a horrible death is it subjected! The pampas swarm with hungry dogs—savage and ready to devour anything. They immediately surround the poor abandoned animal in droves, biting its legs and neck and nose, until it falls down, if not already fallen, and when the poor blind brute is worried out and falls, in a very few minutes there is nothing left of it but a few bones, by these snarling, vagrant dogs, more like jackals than anything else. All over the pampas lie the bones of these poor abused creatures, picked clean and bare by the dogs and turkey buzzards. While a horse is young, fast and showy, he may be treated with tolerable decency, although we would call the heavy cart and stinging whip with which he is afflicted unnecessary while going as well as he can; but this soon breaks his spirit, and then his life becomes one of long-continued neglect, abuse, starvation and cruelty. I have often seen the Cholo men, when annoyed by the obstinate refusal of their donkeys to go on, run into a house and bringing out a red-hot poker or piece of iron, touch the poor brute on the nostrils with it to make him move on! I have often been riding by the large corrals, where donkeys are hired and let out, and seen one or more poor animals tied and thrown down, their mouths pried open and the tongues out, two or three Cholos holding the ropes that bound the brute's feet, two or three more of them sitting upon the donkey's sides and stomach, to keep him down on his side, and a Cholo running a long iron bar, red-hot at the end, into the poor, agonized beast's mouth and throat. I have stood and seen them heat this iron and repeat this experiment three different times, and have been told it was to prevent cancer in the throat; but I cannot describe the apparent enjoyment of the men standing by who witnessed the scene, nor the loud laughs and shouts of "See, how he enjoys his red-hot breakfast," when the iron singed and blistered the mouth and tongue. There is no humanity for the brute creation. The plowing is of the most primitive style, and reminds one of the Scriptural days. I have seen in a field, not three miles from Lima, a horse and a cow yoked to a most ungainly and useless article called a plow, while the Indian who guided them constantly swung and cracked across their sides and heads the largest and most cruel of raw-hides. A horse and donkey will be driven together, a young bullock and cow, and these will be constantly and incessantly whipped, as well at the plow as anywhere else! The donkeys are all worn threadbare, devoid of hair nearly, and great welts upon their hollow sides, and they seem to become so accustomed to the whip that they seldom move off from the slow, dead walk. I really think they get used to it. Perhaps it may be true, the answer of a saucy Cholo driver, who invariably flogged his donkeys on mounting his heavy cart, loaded with lumber, the boards so long, sticking out and resting over the donkeys' backs, and even on their ears; when I asked him why he persistently beat his poor animals all the time; he made me the reply, "Why, they like it," and, perhaps, the poor creatures may.

When purchasing a pair of fowls, it is usual to find the skin all rubbed off from the legs, from the tightness of the cords that tied them, and the constant friction, and when the poultry is untied and set upon its legs, the first thing is a sudden pitching forward on to their heads and a kick, and often they are dead when picked up. I suppose that swinging, head downward, by the ankles, gives them congestion. At least it would be very apt to produce congestion of the brain in me if I was subjected to ride long in that way.

I cannot imagine why a people can be as a class so heartless and cruel, so utterly indifferent to the common feelings of humanity. In it I recognize the old vindictive and savage element of the original native Indian, and it is inherent in the blood of them all.

There are many other hideous acts of cruelty I might enumerate, but I do not like the subject. I have cited quite enough to show that cruelty to all the brute creation is universal here. Even the Celadors, or native soldiers, who have each his wife or *rabona*, who follows the army, carrying his tent, pots, pans and babies on her back, will often cruelly beat and pommel his wife; but if her outcries attract the passers by, and any sympathy is expressed for her, she will instantly turn against the outsider and say: "Am I not his own?—has he not a perfect right to beat me if he wants too?" and unless the unlucky sympathizer with her bruises and blows shall hastily get out of her way, she will often go at the man or woman who was prepared to defend her, and inflict summary vengeance. This is a great people and a great country, but it has many singular customs, which are not apt to be extensively copied elsewhere.

X. Y. Z.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Letter from Hon. Charles Sumner.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following letter from Senator SUMNER, addressed to a friend in Missouri:

BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am pained to learn that there can be any question among good Republicans with regard to the enfranchisement of the colored race, especially as declared in the constitutional amendment now pending in Missouri. When shall this great question be settled if not now? Why wait, why prolong the agony? There is only one way in which it can be settled. Why not at once? All who vote against it only vote to continue the agitation, which will never end, except with the establishment of the equal rights of all.

Only in this way can the Declaration of Independence be vindicated in its self-evident truths. As long as men are excluded from the suffrage on account of color, it is gross impudence for any nation to say that they are equal in rights. Of course, men are not equal in strength, size or other endowments, physical or mental, but they are equal in rights, which is what our fathers declared. They are equal before God; equal before the divine law; they should be made equal before human law. Equality before the law is the true rule.

How can any possible evil result from a rule which is so natural and just? There can be no conflict of races where there is no denial of rights. It is only when rights are denied that conflict begins. See to it that all are treated with justice, and there will be that peace which is the aspiration of good men. For the sake of peace, I pray that this great opportunity be not lost.

I hear a strange cry about the supremacy of one race over another. Of course I am against this with my whole heart and soul. I was against it when it showed itself in the terrible pretensions of the slave-master; and now I am against it, as it shows itself in the most shameful oligarchy of which history has made mention—an oligarchy of the skin. Reason, humanity, religion and common sense all reject the wretched pretension. Even if the whites are afraid that the blacks will become an oligarchy, and rule their former masters this is no reason for a continued denial of rights. But this inquietude on account of what is called "negro supremacy" is as amusing as it is incredible. It is one of the curiosities of history. Occupied as I am at this moment, I should be tempted to put aside all other things and journey to the Mississippi in order to look at a company of whites who will openly confess their fear of "negro supremacy." I should like to see their palid faces and hear the confession from their own trembling lips. Such a company of whites would be a sight to behold. Falstaff's sorry troop was nothing to them.

Such foolish fears and foolish arguments cannot prevail against the great cause of equal rights. Spite of all obstacles and all prejudices, this truth must triumph. Was it not declared by our fathers? What they declared is a promise perpetually binding on us, their children.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

GEORGIA.

Address to the Voters by United States Senator Joshua Hill—He Appeals to Them to Vote for Grant.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, Oct. 28.

To the Reflecting Men of Georgia:

I have been invited to address large meetings of Republicans in this and other States, both North and South. In my solicitude for the peace and quiet of the country, I have thought it best to decline speaking. I have read so much of what others have said, and considered of the relative amount of good and evil produced by public speeches, that I have concluded that, on the whole, the public weal will not suffer by my declining to speak. I regard public assemblages, except for religious or industrial improvement, as of doubtful benefit to the people. The information imparted by political speakers is so rarely unmixed with partisan prejudice, that it is questionable whether the people, in the main, are not thereby injured in their morals, and made unhappy and discontented. I know of no deeper wound that can be inflicted on society than the awakening of distrust and unkindness between old friends and neighbors, on account of difference in views as to the policy of Government or the merits of those engaged in its administration. It is lamentable to witness the efforts of some who seem to labor to produce such alienations. It is safe to predict of this class, let them belong to whatever party they may, that in the end, when the passions of the day shall have subsided, they will have their reward. It will come in an unwelcome shape of reproaches, from remorseful bosoms, who have madly surrendered their better natures to these uncharitable teachings. I am resolved that upon my head there shall not justly descend a single malediction. Much as I desire the election of Gen. GRANT—important as I believe his success is to the whole American people, and particularly to the Southern people, I would not, to secure it, sow discord and strife in a single family, white or black. Some more ardent than I may think such an expression savors of indifference. I stand by the declaration in all its parts.

I do not doubt the election of Gen. GRANT. I am satisfied that his majority in the electoral colleges will be decided, if not overwhelming. The vote of Georgia cannot, in my opinion, affect the result. Still I desire, for the good of the State, that it should form a part of the victorious column. It is from no feeling of personal or State pride that I wish the vote of Georgia cast for GRANT. Personally, I am not aware that I should be benefitted by it more than the mass, whose prosperity and happiness are dependent upon a wise and temperate administration of the National Government.

My personal knowledge of Gen. GRANT's character, taken in connection with his public career, justifies me in declaring that he, of all men now living, is best fitted to execute the laws and direct the affairs of this nation. His sagacity, his prudence, his unrivaled equanimity, this rare silence, his uniform kindness, his unaffected simplicity, his anxiety for the restoration of fraternal feeling throughout this great country, his courage and unyielding firmness, his freedom from party bitterness, all unite in stamping him as the appropriate man. True, he is without distinction as a statesman—so was WASHINGTON, at the close of the Revolution. He is unfettered with the prejudices of the trained politician, and free from the obligations incurred in party struggles. All the better is he, that he is fresh from the great scenes that developed his unbounded love of country, and tempered it with the sweet courtesies of elevated soldier life.

What can Georgia gain by rejecting the great Captain? If elected, she cannot confidently appeal to him as a friend. And although he is too magnanimous to visit with indignation such distrust, yet it is natural that he should feel grateful for confidence bestowed.

To the bitter and vindictive, I venture not a word of counsel. In his admirable letter to his farmer, JOHN TAYLOR, the great WEBSTER said: "There are some animals that live best in the fire; and there are some men who delight in heat, smoke, combustion and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things that make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention and strife." On such people, words of kindness would be wasted. But, thank Heaven, they are not a majority anywhere, and to them public tranquility is political death.

I know that many good men entertain opposite views to mine, and are resolved to follow their present convictions, but there are others who, even at this late day, are anxious to do what is expedient and most conducive to the best interests of Georgia. If the conclusions of my deliberate and dispassionate judgment shall influence one such mind, I shall feel that I have not wasted an hour in fruitless endeavor.

MADISON, Oct. 26, 1868. JOSHUA HILL.

The Assassination of Hon. Jas. Hinds, of Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Memphis (Tenn.) Post.

INDIAN BAY, Ark., Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

A sad and painful tragedy has filled our community with a sable gloom. Hon. JAMES HINDS and JOSEPH BROOKS were each shot at while quietly traveling along the road to meet an appointment to speak at a Republican rally in this vicinity. I have not time to give you full particulars, but will state that Hon. JAMES HINDS, the present member of Congress from the Second District, was killed by the assassin, and JOSEPH BROOKS received two buckshot, though no fatal wound.

After a thorough and searching extended investigation, a Coroner's jury, composed of seventeen citizens of varied politics, brought in the verdict that "JAMES HINDS came to his death by wounds inflicted upon him by shot discharged from a double-barreled shot-gun, in the hands of GEO. W. CLARK." This GEO. CLARK has escaped the country, without even an arrest; for he was not suspected at first. He was the Secretary of the Democratic Club at this place, and upon that same day, *not more than four hours before, he had signed a set of peace resolutions*, sanctioned by both parties, *pledging themselves to do all in their power to keep the peace*. It was no personal malice or desire for robbery which prompted the dastardly deed. GEORGE CLARK had never seen Mr. HINDS more than thirty minutes before, and only knew he was a Republican speaker *en route* to the big meeting, day before yesterday.

International Copyright Association.

A meeting of the International Copyright Association took place Saturday at Room No. 38, Bible House. The main object was to elect officers for the coming year, those lately serving having been chosen at the inception of the Association, in April last, only till October. The following are the new officers: President, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Longfellow, G. H. Boker, W. G. Simmons, H. Lieber, G. W. Curtis, H. Greeley, and F. A. P. Barnard. Treasurer—Henry Holt. Recording Secretaries—C. A. Bristed and E. S. Gould. Corresponding Secretary—J. Parton. Executive Committee—S. J. Prime, S. S. Cox, G. P. Putnam, C. Scribner, E. G. Squirer, E. C. Stedman, R. G. White.

All these officers are the same as at first elected with exception of the Treasurer and two Recording Secretaries.

Mr. GEO. P. PUTNAM took the chair, and after the election a miscellaneous conversation occurred, in which it was urged that Congress should again be memorialized, at its next session, to pass a bill to protect the rights of authors, artists and designers, that they may control and derive profit from the multiplication of copies of their works in foreign countries.

During the proceedings an alteration in the constitution was effected, making all officers of the Association ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The late treasurer, Mr. HENRY IVISON, read his report, showing a balance in hand of $18.

The Mysterious Death of Young Nugent, of Newark—A Probable Murder.

An inquest on the body of CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, of Newark, aged 19 years, who died at the Almshouse Hospital early on Thursday morning last, was commenced before Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, on Saturday.

It appears that deceased, with a number of companions, came up from Newark on Tuesday night last, on the train with the Legion, to witness the Democratic procession in Jersey City.

About 1 o'clock the following morning he was found lying in an insensible condition at the corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, and was carried into the house of Engine Company No. 7, near by. His garments were in a sad plight; the coat torn and begrimmed with dirt, one sleeve entirely gone, the shirt bosom torn and open, the pantaloons rent in several places and dirty, and the general appearance of the wearing apparel went to show that deceased had been dragged along the ground feet foremost. There was also a bruise on the forehead and some spots of blood on his shirt. NUGENT was kept at the engine-house until morning, and in the meantime every effort was made to resuscitate him, without avail, and he was accordingly sent to the Police Station, attended by Dr. REEVES, City Physician, and from thence removed to the Almshouse Hospital. It appears also that late the night previous there was a row near where deceased was found, among persons following the procession, during which the Police arrested half a dozen Newarkers, and it is thought that NUGENT was of the party, and may have been left behind.

At the investigation before the Coroner, Saturday, the following facts were elicited:

Michael Halloran, a pauper, testified: That he attended deceased at hospital on the day he was admitted; he continued insensible until four P. M., when he told Mr. Whitley his name and residence, and expressed a wish to see his mother, but said nothing as to how he came by his injuries; there was a mark on the back of his neck, some blood on his shirt and a smell of liquor on him.

Thomas Plunket, an old man, testified: That on Wednesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, he applied to Mr. Whitley, Superintendent of the Almshouse and Hospital, for a place to stay over night; Mr. Whitley asked him if he knew how to attend upon sick persons, and witness replied that he could administer doctors' prescriptions, and Mr. Whitley set him to watch deceased, directing that he should keep his head cool with ice-water, and administer some milk punch; after taking some milk punch twice, deceased refused to take any more, but called for water frequently, and from about six o'clock until two o'clock next morning he drank half a pail full; at this time he wanted no more water, and seeming easy, witness lay down on the cot close by and fell asleep; about six o'clock in the morning Halloran woke witness up and told him the man was dead; no other person was watching while witness was sleeping.

Dr. Reeves, City Physician, testified: I was called at the Station-house on Wednesday morning last about nine o'clock to see Christopher Nugent, and found him lying in an insensible condition, and was satisfied that he was suffering from congestion of the brain; discovered a mark on the forehead which had the appearance of having been caused by a blow; found the pulse quick with considerable amount of force; breathing with considerable difficulty; attempted to arouse him to consciousness but did not succeed; saw him again about eleven o'clock and had him freely cupped on the temples, and other remedies were administered with a view of relieving his head as much as possible, and instructed the attendant to let me know if there was any change in his symptoms; did not hear from him that evening but went down in the morning and found that he had expired three or four hours previous; I learned that in the edge of the evening he became quite conscious and then gradually relapsed into a comatose condition; the marks on the forehead might have been caused by a fall or blow; the blow was not violent enough to produce fracture of the skull; did not notice the least smell of liquor on him; his father informed me that he was a very temperate young man; his clothes were begrimmed with dirt as though he had fallen forward; the patients at this hospital are treated about as well as they can be under the present circumstances, but it is not such an institution as the city needs; the city has made no provision for the attendance of patients except such indigent persons as may be there; I think some competent person should be appointed to administer the medicines prescribed by physicians; persons rendered insensible by injuries as was deceased, who fully recover, may be entirely oblivious as to how they received their injuries.

Thomas Hair testified: On Wednesday morning last I saw a crowd of persons around engine-house No. 7, and saw deceased lying there insensible; was told by some of the members of No. 7 that they found him lying at the corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue about one o'clock in the morning; his clothes looked as though some one had been dragging him along the ground; his coat was torn, and one sleeve was entirely gone; his shirt was torn and his breast exposed; his pantaloons were ripped in various places, all drawn up and begrimmed with dirt; I assisted in conveying him to the Police Station, and the Chief of Police told me that half a dozen Newarkers, who were following the procession, were arrested for fighting and drunkenness at the place where Nugent was found.

The evidence of the latter witness placing the case in a different aspect, an adjournment for a few days was had for the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

The Earthquake Fund.

LEGATION OF PERU,
NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

Amounts received in aid of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador: Heretofore acknowledged, $20,938 30. Received through Brown Brothers: Hills, $1; James Lenox, $500; Burdett, Everet & Co., $250; Batteile & Rawick, $200; New-York Stock Exchange, $1,350. Through S. G. and G. C. Ward: Weston and Gray, $500. Through Von Hoffman & Co.: Von Hoffman, $500; E. Pherry, $50; no name given, $25; no name given, $5. Through Ribon & Muncz: Pursey, Jones & Co., $100; Christmat, Cushman & Hurlbut, $25; Drake Brothers, $25; William J. Wilcox & Co., $100; Oelrichs & Co., $50; Townsend, Clenck & Dike, $50; Henry Lawreuce & Sons, $100; L. H. and W. H., $10 50; Fred. Probt & Co., $250; Morgan & Keene, $25; Dzonds, Springer & Co., $25; Budge, Schiff & Co., $25; A. Goettle & Co., $100; Mahew & Castellana, $21 68; Stamford Manufacturing Co., $50; D. Appleton & Co., $250; A Friend, $50; Francis & Loutrel, $20; Browster & Co., $25. Total, $25,066 48.

A. B. MEDINA, Secretary of Legation.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

PICKPOCKETS CAGED.

Saturday night, GUSTAVUS BLAIR, of No. 43 Exchange-place, standing with a friend on the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, felt a pull at his watch-chain, but turned so suddenly that he seized the thief at the moment he got the watch out of the pocket. Officer BEATTY, of the Broadway Squad, took charge of the prisoner, who gave the name of IGNACIO VALDE SANTA CRUZ, and was yesterday committed for trial at the General Sessions.

JOHN WILLIAMS was found in possession of a wallet containing a small amount of money, which had been stolen from the pocket of Mrs. ANNA MILLER, of No. 226 Ross-street, Williamsburg, at the Cortlandt-street Ferry. WILLIAMS pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

MINOR CASES.

GEORGE BISSEL was committed on a charge of defrauding Earle's Hotel, he having ordered and eaten a meal, for which he was unable to pay.

ABRAHAM CORKLY, having been caught in the act of stealing a coat valued at $25, from MORRIS ISRAEL, No. 47 Chatham-street was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CIRCUMVENTING A METER.

EISMAN KAUFMAN, who keeps a coffee saloon on the second floor of No. 177 Bowery, was arraigned on a charge of fraud made by THOMAS MARSH, No. 122 East Fifteenth-street. It was stated that KAUFMAN had managed for some time to defraud the Manhattan Gas Company by the simple process of attaching an India rubber pipe to the service gas pipe of the premises and connecting the other end to the gas pipes of his house, thus obtaining a full supply of light without the gas passing through the meter. The accused gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer the complaint at the Court of Special Sessions.

THWARTED BURGLARS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer WILD, of the Seventh Precinct, in South-street, between Clinton and Montgomery, saw two suspicious looking men and called to them to halt. The men did not obey the summons, but on the contrary started off on a full run, and the officer then fired two shots after them. This had the effect of bringing one of them to a stop and into the clutches of the officer, but the other continued his flight and escaped. The prisoner gave the name of JAMES F. KELLY, but is also known as Donnolly and Davis, and on his person were found a formidable "jimmy" and a lot of matches. The officer, proceeding to examine the neighborhood where he first saw the men, found the lock pried from the door of the United States bonded warehouse, No. 292 South-street, and the marks of the jimmy on the door. This circumstance insured the commitment of KELLY for examination on a charge of burglary.

DISHONEST LODGER.

JAMES CASEY, having been furnished with accommodations for a night's sleep by FRANCIS E. STRADER, of No. 274 Rivington-street, not only took up his bed, but his pillows and blankets also, and walked away with them. He was, however, caught as he was coming back with an old mattress to replace the new one he had stolen, and was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

A CLOSET ROBBED.

ELIZABETH KOHLNER, of No. 323 Third-street, says that on Saturday night JOHN HEIM several times passed from the saloon to the rear room, in the closet of which were $25, which about midnight she found had been stolen. No other person but HEIM having been in the room, except a man who was stretched out grossly intoxicated, she caused HEIM to be arrested, and he was committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.—Saturday night there were several arrests made in the various precincts. In nearly every instance the evidence of the prisoners having been guilty of illegal registration was so defective that the Captains of Police discharged them. The only persons charged with the offence who were not discharged were LUDWIG LANGENECKERT, JAMES WILSON and THOMAS BOYLAN. In obedience to a general order, these prisoners, who are detained in the Seventeenth, Fifth and Twenty-third Precincts, will be taken before a United States Commissioner.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The Central Park meteorological record gives the mean temperature of the past week at 48° 74'—the maximum being at 3 P. M. of the 28th, when the thermometer stood at 63° 5', and the minimum at 7 A. M. of the 30th, when it stood at 33° 7'. It rained 12.08 hours, during the week, and fell to the depth of .20. Ice formed on the morning of the 29th one-fourth of an inch thick.

CORRECTION OF THE REGISTRY.—Three mistakes were made at Police Headquarters Saturday night, in the addition of the figures of the registration. These mistakes being corrected add one hundred names each to the lists of the Tenth and Fifteenth Wards, and deduct two from the Twentieth Ward. This will add 198 to the figures published yesterday, and make the gross total 169,070.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Saturday night JOHN BURKE, 16 years of age, died suddenly at No. 17 Mulberry-street, as is alleged, from the effects of intemperance. About the same time a woman, supposed to be named WEST, died in the basement of No. 474 Pearl-street, from the same cause. Coroner FLYNN will hold inquests in both cases.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.—About $5,500,000 of the local taxes for the present year have been collected. The total amount levied is $24,147,893 07. In 1867 it was $22,185,337 46.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A PROBABLE MURDERER.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, Officer WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, New-York, arrested PHILIP MCMANN, who stands charged with having, on Sunday, the 25th of October, fatally injured the youth EDWARD RYAN, of No. 546 West Forty-third-street, New-York, by striking him on the side of the head with a large stone, near the Weehawken Ferry, on the New-Jersey side. Officer WHITMAN, who is stationed at the Weehawken Ferry, and was acquainted with the prisoner, first learned of the occurrence by reading an account of it in yesterday morning's papers, and also being acquainted with the boy's father, who was formerly a policeman, went up to ascertain his condition. He found that young RYAN's skull had been fractured and that during Saturday night he was frequently seized with convulsions, and that there was no possible chance for his recovery. Soon after returning to the ferry, MCMANN came along for the purpose of seeking an interview with his family, preparatory to leaving for the West. WHITMAN arrested and put him in irons and conveyed him before Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, who had issued a warrant for his arrest. Justice WHITE at once committed the prisoner to the County Jail to await the result of RYAN's injuries. Constable DONOHUE and DENNIS MCGRATH, who rescued MCMANN from Constable LAURELL and brutally beat the latter, and for whom warrants were issued, made their escape to New-York where they were seen by Officer WHITMAN on Saturday, but at that time he was not aware that they were wanted. DONOHUE has been a prize-fighter; was a bad character, and was expelled from the Hudson County Court at the last term by Judge BEDLE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
349—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
417—McCormick vs. Sarson.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.
315—Toledo, Logansport and N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawks.
89—Dennis vs. Coman.
123—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.
127—Boyd vs. Pickersgill et al.

Nos.
131—Adolph vs. Walker.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
255—Powers vs. Crosby.
237—Barker vs. Savage et al.
387—Hackett et al. vs. Elting et al.
389—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.
399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
407—Fourth National Bank vs. Wess et al.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
478—Ward et al. vs. Chase et al.
68—Jewett et al. vs. Winslow.
94—N. Y. and Savannah Steam Nav. Co. vs. Spofford et al.
108—Wood et al. vs. McEwen.
120—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
473—Thurber vs. Manhattan Eng. Co.

Nos.
474—Ryan vs. McDonald.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandell et al.
452—Cole vs. Mappen.
456—Seeby vs. Fulton.
134—Jones vs. Bernard.
124—Davey vs. Delano.
126—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
128—Alexander vs. Schick.
174—Keene vs. Clarke.
193—Wood vs. De Camp.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1194—McCabe vs. Johnson.
1295—Wessel vs. Scammel.
1183—Burstenbinder vs. Aftron.
830—Waring vs. U. S. Telegraph Co.
1299—Cuneo vs. Perano.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
912—Wallington vs. Kirkland et al.

Nos.
1310—Shea, by guardian, vs. 8th-av. R. R. Co.
1311—Swayne vs. Leary.
1312—Vallee vs. Adrien.
1313—Burke vs. McDonough.
1314—Reid vs. Harrington.
1315—Pesant vs. Harmony F. and M. Ins. Co.
1321—Byrnes vs. Lloyd.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
735—Bleck vs. Mathias.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.
1866—Fannin vs. McMullen.
87—Koney vs. Seyer.
1101—Mooney vs. O'Donnell.
557—Upton vs. Bedlow.
483—McCune &c., vs. Converse, &c.
2098—Bergen vs. Friedlander.
1313—Burke vs. McDonough.

Nos.
1314—Reid vs. Harrington.
431—Kane vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
597—Phillips, &c., vs. Smith.
1253—Jarves vs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Company.
1575—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
1243—Nairne vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Lauzern vs. Fisk.
— —Kuster vs. Muller.
670—Pontin vs. Hulley.
444—Wilson vs. Adams.
554—Hammil vs. Schwedler.
548—N. Y. E. P. Collar Co. vs. Allyne.
— —Ewing vs. Chapman.
583—Perkins vs. Anderson.
328—Tregan vs. Eppelheimer.
— —Baldwin vs. Rosenberg.
613—Raba vs. Hayes.
585—Bauer vs. Popp.
595—Hallock vs. Rollins.
— —Forcheimer vs. Diers.
549—Goldschmidt vs. Schoenhoffen.

Nos.
557—Raedle vs. Henry.
561—Danin vs. Moore.
563—Siegel vs. Swift.
573—Cone vs. Levy.
575—Merzean vs. Tregan.
575—Saltenstall vs. Beck.
578—Koch vs. Koch.
579—Griffin vs. Stewart.
586—Beardslee vs. Zeiger.
587—Blum vs. Marnell.
591—Snell vs. Fichi.
592—Snell vs. Fichi.
593—Smith vs. McCabe.
— —Saman vs. U. S. Machine Co.
686—Peddie vs. Stiles.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

In the matter of Charles McBrian.—In this case, on the written application of the assignee, the Register made an order for the bankrupt to attend and be examined. He attended, and the examination was commenced, but on the third hearing his counsel moved to vacate the order of examination, because it was not founded on a second petition or affidavit. The Register refused to vacate it, but certified the question to the Court, expressing the opinion that the Court could make such an order without any application or on the application of the assignee.

The Judge held that the Register was right, and concurred fully in the views which he expressed.

PARTNERSHIP—DISSOLUTION—NO ASSETS—CLAIM FOR DAMAGES—TORT.

In the matter of the Petition of Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme for an adjudication of bankruptcy of themselves and James C. Jewett as their copartner.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The petitioners set forth in their petition that they and one James C. Jewett are copartners, that the members of the copartnership are unable to pay their debts in full and that Jewett refuses to join in the petition. The prayer of the petition is that the petitioners and Jewett may be adjudged bankrupts. There are schedules annexed, setting forth debts and assets of the copartnership. The answer of Jewett to the petition was that he has not been a partner with Crockett since Jan. 1, 1867; that Schramme is not and never was a copartner with Jewett or with Jewett & Crockett; and that there was not when the petition was filed any property in existence which belonged to Jewett in connection with the petitioners, or either of them as copartners or otherwise. The answer also denies specifically the existence of the assets named in the petition as assets of the copartnership. On the issue thus raised testimony has been taken. The 36th section of the Bankruptcy act provides that two or more persons, "who are partners in trade," may be adjudged bankrupt on the petition of the partners, or of any one of them. The language of the 14th section of the Bankruptcy act of 1841, in this particular, was substantially the same as that of the 36th section of the present act. Such language can only apply to a subsisting copartnership. (In re Hartz, 1 New-York *Legal Observer*, 39.) But a mere formal dissolution of the copartnership, so long as there are partnership debts and partnership assets existing, the partners being joint debtors and the assets being joint property, will not prevent the operation of the act upon the partners, either in a voluntary or an involuntary case. This has been so held under a provision of the Massachusetts Insolvent law, similar in language to that found in the 36th section of the present Bankruptcy act. (McDaniel vs. King, 5 Cushing, 469, 476.) Where there are assets as well as debts of the copartnership remaining, the copartnership may properly be considered as subsisting quoad its creditors, and for the purpose of applying its joint stock and property to the payment of its creditors. There is every reason for such a construction of the act, and no reason for a different one. In the present case, I am satisfied from the evidence that there was no partnership subsisting between the petitioners and Jaewit when the petition was filed. As there were debts of the former copartnership, the only remaining question is whether at the time the petition was filed there were any assets of the copartnership in existence. The only copartnership assets mentioned in the schedule to the petition are set forth thus: "Merchandise in the Cities of Hong Kong and Shanghae, China, and in Matamoros, Mexico; polices of insurance made by the following companies: Columbian Insurance Company, Great Western Insurance Company, Sun Mutual Insurance Company; claims against insurance companies heretofore named of no fixed value; claim against Black Brothers & Co. for damages on letter of recommendation, no fixed value; above claims now in suit; claim against W. C. Pickersgill & Co., now in suit." The substance of the testimony of the petitioners as to these claims is, that they have never been disposed of to their knowledge. But it is shown that neither one of the petitioners had anything but a general knowledge as to these claims, and that Jewett had specific knowledge in regard to them. Jewett shows satisfactorily that no merchandise in China or Mexico, belonging to himself or either of the petitioners, or to the copartnership, existed when the petition was filed, and that a claim in favor of the copartnership against one, and only one, of the three insurance companies named, and a claim against Pickersgill & Co. once existed, but that those claims were transferred long before the filing of the petition. The claim against Black Brothers & Co. is shown to be a claim in suit, arising from the fact that Black Brothers & Co. recommended a certain person to the copartnership as worthy of trust, and that the copartnership on such recommendation intrusted merchandise to such person for sale, and that he disposed of it and did not account for the proceeds. The suit is brought for fraudulently and deceitfully recommending the person as worthy of trust and confidence. Such a claim is not within the description in the fourteenth section of the act of the assets which pass to the assignee in bankruptcy. It is not a debt or a security for a debt, or a right in equity, or a chose in action, or a right of action for property. Nor is it a right of action for a cause of action arising from contract. It is an action of tort for the fraud and deceit, and not an action on a contract. The petition must be dismissed as to Jewett, with costs.

C. N. Black for the petitioners; Dan Marvin for Jewett.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: Caroline H. Seaman, Monroe F. Robinson, Barbara Lutz, Amelia McCabe, John Price and Joseph Maclout, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Aletta Van Siclen, of New-Lotts; Charles E. Benson, John Witherington, Christian Fischer, George W. Cook, Joseph H. Henderson, Franz J. Buckhardt, Philip H. Whitmore and J. Bernard McCrugge, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted in the persons and estates of Mary, Lucy and Matilda Fredell, to John Betts; of Augusta Kaufman to Rosa Behr, and of Hendrick R. Hardick to Cornelia Hardick, all of Brooklyn.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 31, 1868.

$3,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C....	115⅜	100 Cum. Coal Pf....	35
2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62....	107	100 Brunswick Land....	12¼
20,000 5-20, C., '67....	111	100 Mariposa Pf....	23⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '62....	113⅛	500 do....	23⅞
10,000 do....s3	113⅞	100 P. M. St. Co....b30	127⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64....	106⅜	100 do....	126⅞
8,000 5-20 C., '65....	112	300 do....	126⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67....	111	200 do....c	126⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	71⅝	400 Adams Ex....	50⅛
5,000 do....2d call	71⅝	150 Wells-Fargo Ex....	29⅞
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	71⅝	100 do....	28¾
20,000 do....	71⅝	200 Mer. U. Ex....	21½
2,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	56⅜	2100 N. Y. Cen....	126⅞
2,000 do....	56⅜	250 do....	126⅞
3,000 do....2d call	56⅜	200 do....b10	127
2,000 Va. St. 6s, new, 2d call....	60	100 do....b15	127⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new, b30....	68	1000 do....b3	127⅛
25,000 do....	67⅝	1200 Erie....	41½
5,000 do....	67⅝	200 Hudson....	137⅜
10,000 do....b30	68⅛	1000 Cleve. & Pitts....	88⅝
8,000 do....2d call	67⅝	25 C. C. Cin. & Ind..	77
10,000 N. Car. State 6s.	67⅝	600 Reading....	99⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	90	900 do....	99⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is....	92	50 Mich. Cen....	119
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	96	500 Mich. So. & N. I....	86⅝
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 Conv't....	125⅜	10 do....	87
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	7 Panama....	330
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th....	77	400 Chi. & N. W....	92
8,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	93
2,000 D. & S. C. 1st M.	91	200 do....	92⅞
11,000 Mar. Trust. 10s, Ctfs....b30	65	200 do....b10	93⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	75½	814 Clev. & Tol....	103
300 Q. M.. Co....	24	500 do....b60	104⅛
100 do....b60	24½	100 Chi. & R. I....	106⅛
15 Corn Ex. Bank....	135	100 Tol., W. & W....	63⅝
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.	106	100 do....	64
100 Bank of Commerce	125	100 do....2d call	64
100 West. U. T....b30	37	100 T., W. & W. Pf....	74
100 do....	36⅝	200 P., Ft. W. & C....	114
100 do....2d call	36⅝	300 do....c	114⅛
		35 do....	114⅛
		100 Ohio & Miss....	31⅜
		200 M. & S. P. bet. call	102⅜
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b10	103
		100 do....	102⅞
		100 H. & St. J. Pf....s30	89
		100 do....s3	89
		50 N. J. Cen....	121

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$28,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114	22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....	111
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	10,000 do....	110⅞
2,000 5-20, C., '62....	113⅞	45,000 5-20, C., '67....	111⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65....	113⅜	40,000 do....	111⅛
15,000 do....	113⅛	500 5-20 C., '68..small	111⅛
		10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s....	71	1200 Erie....	41⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co.b60	25	100 Hudson River....	137⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex....	29	800 P., Ft. W. & C....	113⅜
100 Canton Co....	49¼	200 do....c	113⅜
100 Mar. Pf....	22	300 do....b3	113⅜
200 do....	23¼	200 do....c	113⅜
1100 do....	23⅛	200 Clev. & Tol....	103
200 Pacific Mail....	127⅛	600 Ohio & Miss....	31⅜
100 do....	127⅛	200 do....	31⅜
100 do....	127	500 do....c	31⅛
200 do....c	126⅞	600 Mich. So. & N. I....	86⅜
100 do....	126⅞	100 do....b3	86⅜
100 West. U. T....	36⅝	200 do....	86⅜
600 N. Y. Cen....	127⅛	1500 Clev. & Pitts....	88⅛
800 do....	127⅛	800 do....	88⅜
300 do....	127⅜	300 do....s3	88⅜
1100 do....	127⅛	800 Chic. R. I. & P....	106⅛
400 do....c	127⅜	200 do....s3	106⅛
400 do....b3	127⅛	200 do....	106⅛
500 do....s3	127⅛	200 do....b3	106⅛
2200 do....	127	800 Chi. & N. W....	91⅞
2200 Reading....	99⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	92⅛
200 do....b5	99⅜	600 do....	92⅛
400 do....c	99⅛	200 do....b3	92⅛
800 do....b3	99⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	71⅝	50 B. & B. Assoc....	106
10,000 do....	71⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C....b3	113⅞
13,000 do....	72	200 do....	113⅞
100 Adams Ex....	50	100 do....	113⅞
200 Mar. Pf....	22⅞	200 do....	113⅞
300 West. U. T....	36⅞	800 Ohio & Miss....	31
100 Merch. Un. Ex....	21⅝	200 do....	31⅛
800 N. Y. Cen....	126⅞	200 do....c	31
300 do....c	126⅞	100 do....c	31⅜
200 do....c	126⅞	800 Cleve. & Pitts....	88⅛
300 do....b3	126⅞	500 do....b10	88⅜
600 Erie....c	41⅝	800 do....	88⅜
300 do....b3	41⅜	500 Chi., R. I. & P....	106⅛
600 do....	41⅜	1200 do....	106
600 Reading....	99⅛	300 Chi. & N. W....	91⅞
200 do....b5	99⅜	300 do....	91⅞
500 T., W. & W....	64	300 do....b3	91⅞
100 do....	63⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	92⅛
100 do....b5	64	500 do....	92⅜
600 Mich. So. & N. I....	86⅜	300 do....b10	92⅛
600 Cleve. & Tol....	103⅛	200 do....c	92⅛
200 do....	103		

MONDAY, Nov. 2—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 31, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans....	$1,213,264
Increase in Specie....	1,066,943
Decrease in other Legal Tenders....	5,120,486
Decrease in Deposits....	4,104,300
Increase in Circulation....	59,272

	Nov. 2, 1867.	Oct. 31, 1868.	Oct. 24, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans....	247,227,488	262,345,869	263,579,133
Gold and Gold Notes....	8,974,535	10,620,526	9,553,583
Other L. Tend'r	57,396,066	51,590,948	56,711,434
Deposits....	178,209,724	181,946,547	186,055,847
Circulation....	34,037,076	34,253,710	34,193,938
In Sub-Tres'ry.	101,254,567	91,999,615	95,869,947

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 24, 1868.	Oct. 31, 1868.	Nov. 2, 1867.
On deposits....	$186,055,847	$181,946,547	$178,209,724
Circulation....	34,193,938	34,253,710	34,037,076
Total....	$220,249,785	$216,200,257	$212,246,800
25 ⅌ cent. would be..	$55,062,446	$54,050,064	$53,061,700
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks....	66,265,017	62,211,474	66,370,601
Excess....	$11,202,571	$8,161,410	$13,308,901

The Stock jobbing manœuvre of withdrawing Greenbacks from Bank, to be locked up temporarily outside, tells of course on the present Bank Statement, as it was expected to do, but to no greater extent. This week the Banks will come into possession of about $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 Gold, from Gold Interest paid and to be paid out of the Treasury, which will count favorably on the averages of lawful Money from the beginning of the week. The Money market of the week past was seriously agitated by the exceptional process referred to. While five millions of Greenbacks reduced the Currency deposits available for banking accommodation to a corresponding amount, several of the heavy Banks, however, increased rather than decreased their Loans, preferring to reduce their own lawful Money average by exchanging Treasury 3 ⅌ cents for Greenbacks at the Treasury, rather than suffer the locking-up movement to embarass or put to inconvenience their own dealers. The market worked sharply and at dear rates of interest through the first four days of the week. On Friday, and in the early part of Saturday, there was an easier supply of Money, but at the very close, on some heavy calls of loans by the Broadway Bank, the Brokers found it difficult to make up their accounts of the day, without paying extra rates.

The extra pressure put upon the Money market failed of its intended effect on the Stock Exchange, although rendering the dealings in the Public Funds and the Railways quite feverish. Even Erie Stock, from the enormous overissues of which last Spring and this Fall the means were derived for the present and recent attempts to embarrass the Money market and to create panic, could not be worked down to the point of depression anticipated by the party, while their bearish assaults upon Stocks of established credit and honest managements were kept down no longer than they continued to sell them short. The final differences in prices, even with the help of the sudden sharp turn in Money late on Saturday, from the close of the week before, were not important, as will be noticed in our comparative table of the course of the Stock Exchange, in another place. The Public Funds show a slight advance, while Gold, from the payments on the November Interest, and the anticipated election of Gen. GRANT marks a further decline of 1 ⅌ cent., making 4 ⅌ cent. fall since the significant October Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., and 10 ⅌ cent. since the New-England Elections in September.

The General Trade of the City continues fair, for the advanced state of the season, for Dry Goods and General Merchandise, and it is rapidly increasing in the receipts and exports of Cotton. Messrs. EASTON's Circular of Saturday gives 319,978 bales as the receipts of the new crop at the ports, as against 184,756 bales to the corresponding date last season, and 91,783 bales exported to Great Britain and the Continent, (of which 30,101 last week,) as against 36,876 last year. They quote the market here as closing firm, on favorable picking weather at the South.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,611,663, against the total entries of $3,497,014 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,339,694, against $4,946,163 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $1,072,407, against $519,064 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,290,312. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,225 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,608.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January....	$15,281,997	August....	$23,113,900
February....	20,402,462	September....	22,378,838
March....	25,213,380	Oct. 3....	6,733,633
April....	21,397,805	Oct. 10....	4,057,449
May....	21,673,084	Oct. 17....	5,371,459
June....	19,633,487	Oct. 24....	4,999,106
July....	23,881,215	Oct. 31....	3,611,663
Total since Jan. 1, 1868....			$217,729,178
Against same time 1867....			222,086,333
Decrease since Jan. 1....			$4,357,155

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January....	$14,448,327	August....	$13,327,188
February....	14,021,585	September....	12,200,340
March....	13,563,450	Oct. 7....	3,072,568
April....	14,739,210	Oct. 14....	2,753,880
May....	15,333,559	Oct. 21....	3,351,454
June....	11,308,909	Oct. 28....	3,339,694
July....	11,071,975		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868....			$129,180,679
Against same time 1867....			153,214,116
Decrease since Jan. 1....			$24,033,437
Gold, Oct. 31, 1868....			133⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Nov. 2, 1867....			140⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January....	$7,349,825	August....	$4,690,989
February....	4,243,829	September....	1,954,723
March....	3,694,912	Oct. 3....	283,123
April....	6,095,171	Oct. 10....	43,600
May....	15,956,251	Oct. 17....	410,313
June....	11,822,608	Oct. 24....	29,424
July....	10,584,558	Oct. 31....	1,072,407
Total since Jan. 1, 1868....			$68,173,037
Against same time 1867....			43,650,721
Increase since Jan. 1....			$24,522,316

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January....	$3,071,619	August....	$3,254,947
February....	4,132,576	September....	2,847,643
March....	3,196,196	Oct. 7....	202,028
April....	3,787,430	Oct. 15....	263,501
May....	4,302,656	Oct. 22....	226,992
June....	3,944,806	Oct. 29....	229,204
July....	3,112,094		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868....			$32,571,792
Against same time 1867....			24,969,423
Increase since Jan. 1....			$7,890,012

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January....	$7,264,590	January....	$16,016,501
February....	9,735,125	February....	1,880,086
March....	11,335,954	March....	3,109,556
April....	10,249,419	April....	276,099
May....	10,009,176	May....	17,053,376
June....	8,206,097	June....	1,779,749
July....	9,555,594	July....	18,798,013
August....	12,263,644	August....	1,222,446
September....	13,279,450	September....	3,333,183
October....	10,448,223	October....	341,449
Total....	$102,287,433	Total....	$63,870,869
To date, 1867....	104,679,466	To date, 1867....	51,816,681

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 2, '67.
American Gold Coin....	134⅜@133⅝	140⅞
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862....	113¾@113⅛ ex-div	107⅛
Consolidated 5-20s....	110⅞@110⅛	107⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s....	106⅛@106⅛	100⅞
New-York Central....	126⅞@122@127⅛@125⅝	112⅛
Erie....	39⅞@38⅛@41⅞@40⅞	72
Rock Island....	105⅞@106⅝@105⅝	95⅛
Michigan Southern....	86⅞@85⅛	78⅛
Hudson River....	137@137⅜	125⅝
Northwestern....	89@93@90⅞	47⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago....	113⅛@112⅛	97⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg....	88@87⅝	82⅛
Reading....	97⅜@99⅛@98⅜	97
Northwestern Preferred....	90@93@91	65⅛
Ohio and Mississippi....	30@31⅜	25
Pacific Mail....	126⅝@127@125	142⅜
St. Paul Preferred....	102@98@100	61
St. Paul Common....	102@98@100	40⅜
Toledo and Wabash....	63@64⅛@63	39

The sales of Gold were at 134@133⅞@133⅝ ⅌ cent. The Treasury award of $300,000 was made at 133½ ⅌ cent. The market left off weak at 133⅝@133⅜ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was overabundant because of the payments made from the Treasury Office in anticipation of its Gold Interest checks due on Monday. These payments amounted to $6,463,000. The Customs receipts of the day were $249,954, making for whole week $2,084,097, and for the month of October $10,553,000. The Gold Interest prepaid to-day will not be charged off until after the October Statement of the Department is made up. The Export of Gold and Silver bars and foreign Coin for the week amounts to $1,072,407.

The Money Market opened with apparent ease in the morning, and both borrower and lender reported an improved feeling up to 2:30 o'clock, when the demand suddenly became not only active but quite pressing, and from 7 ⅌ cent. the rate to the Brokers advanced to the equivalent of 10 ⅌ cent., or 7 ⅌ cent in gold. The cause of this abrupt change was attributed to the calling in of a considerable sum of demand loans by the Broadway Bank, the depository of the City Treasury, preliminary to paying off $1,500,000 Revenue Bonds, and a large amount of Quarterly Interest, to-day, by the City Chamberlain. It was also said that some large sums of Gold, heretofore borrowed in anticipation of the 1st of November Interest, were returned to the lenders, causing a momentary disturbance to the Currency balances of the Street.

This condition of the market was not improved by the Bank Statement, which, though no more unfavorable than was looked for after the "locking up" process of the week, was construed as likely to keep Money tight through the early part of next week. The Currency deposits are down about five millions, (in Greenbacks,) and the Specie Deposits up one million, the aggregate difference being $4,104,300 against the previous Statement. There is a decrease of $1,213,000 in Loans.

The Public Funds were quite buoyant through the forenoon, with sales of the old 5-20s of 1862 as high as 113⅞, and of the new of 1867 at 111⅛ ⅌ cent. After the adverse turn in Money late in the day there was a reaction in prices of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. The Railway market also opened with much firmness, and a further rise was made on the New-York and Western Roads, with heavy sales of New-York Central at 127⅛@127⅜ ⅌ cent. The market weakened at the 10:30 A. M. Board, and after the Bank Statement and reports of the sudden demand for Money were made public there was a general decline in prices, Central, Erie, Reading, Rock Island, &c., all selling down 1@1½@2 ⅌ cent. from the best transactions of the morning. The Border State Bonds were firm in prices and active in demand.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railways feverish. The Public Funds steady. Gold weak. Exchange firm:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s....	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862....	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867....	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin....	134⅛	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days....	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee....	70⅞	71
Virginia Bonds, old....	56⅛	56
Missouri Bonds....	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old....	67⅛	67⅛
New-York Central....	126⅛	125⅜
Erie Railway....	41⅛	40⅛
Reading Railway....	99⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island....	106⅛	105⅛
Northwest Common....	91⅛	90⅞
Northwest Preferred....	92⅛	91
Michigan Southern....	87⅛	85⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne....	113⅛	112⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg....	88⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company....	127	125⅛
St. Paul Preferred....	100⅛	100
St. Paul Common....	100⅛	100
Toledo and Wabash....	63⅛	63

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....	113⅝	5-20 reg. '67 n. is....	110⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881....	115	5-20 coup., 1867....	110⅞
5-20 reg., 1862....	107	5-20 coup., 1868....	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	113⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871....	120
5-20 reg., 1864....	106⅛	End. coupon, 1871....	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....	111⅛	10-40 reg....	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865....	107	10-40 500 & 1,000....	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	112	6 ⅌ Currency....	99
5-20 coup. '65 n. is....	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan....	109	Illinois C. bonds 1860....	101
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan....	109	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873....	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870.	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c..	71⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872.	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	71⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873.	101	Virginia 6s., ex c....	59
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874.	101⅛	Virginia 6s., new bonds	59
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875.	101⅛	North Carolina 6s....	67⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877.	101⅛	N. C. 6s, new bonds....	67⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878.	101⅛	Missouri 6s....	89
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874.	100	Connecticut 6s....	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875....	102	Rhode Island 6s....	101⅛
Kentucky 6s....	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	138	East River....	105
Manhattan....	141	Nassau....	107
Merchants'....	126	Shoe and Leather....	125
Mechanics'....	130	Corn Exchange....	134
America....	145⅜	Continental....	102
Phenix....	108	Marine....	150
North River....	106	Atlantic....	102
Merchants' Exch'ge....	115	Importers' & Trad's....	130
Seventh Ward....	112	Park....	152
State of New-York....	120	Manuf's & Merch'ts....	101
Commerce....	124⅛	Central National....	110
Ocean....	110	Fourth National....	105⅛
American Exchange....	113	Ninth National....	112
Chatham....	145	Tenth National....	100
Bank of N. America....	112	Gold Exchange....	135
Metropolitan....	142		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est....	90	Tol. & W. 2d Mort....	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub's....	88	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876.	125	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.,1890.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76.	125⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ex....	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883....	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M....	95
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888....	82⅛	Chi & R. I. 1st M....	101
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is....	94⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.S.F. '85.	103	Morris & Essex 1st M..	100⅛
Harlem 1st M....	102⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	100⅛
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72.	113⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	103
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82.	114	Cleve. & P. 3d M....	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M....	77
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	101⅛
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 p. c.	101⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc..	92⅛
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870....	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	90
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds..	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅜
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv....	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	94⅜
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d. 1st	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91⅛		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, in October, was as follows:

Sept. 30, 1868, by balance....		$94,499,890 11
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs....	$10,448,222 94	
On account of gold notes....	5,218,560 00	
On account of internal revenue.	244,736 33	
On account of 3 ⅌ cent. certificates....	5,810,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department....	412,408 04	
On account of transfers....	10,892,000 00	
On account of patent fees....	5,576 20	
On account of miscellaneous....	12,655,385 72	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	11,010,137 83	
On account of Assay Office....	54,216 97	
On account of interest ac'ts....	18,049 22	—56,749,293 25
Total....		$151,249,183 36
Payments:		
Treasury drafts....	$44,263,163 55	
Post Office drafts....	933,797 55	
Disbursing accounts....	13,394,559 00	
Assay Office....	296,679 45	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin....	241,449 41	
In currency....	18,019 22	—59,249,668 18
Balance....		$91,999,615 18
Balance to credit Treasurer United States....	$79,798,155 57	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts....	10,239,952 52	
Balance to credit Assay Office.	1,961,507 09	—91,999,615 18
Receipts for customs in the month of October, 1868....		$10,448,222 94
Receipts for customs in the month of October, 1867....		9,082,986 27
Increase for October, 1868....		$1,365,236 67

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $250,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $1,006,000; total receipts, $5,683,580 52; total payments, $5,725,055 36; balance, $91,999,615 18.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* of Sept. 30, notices as follows the rapid eastward progress of the work of constructing the Central Pacific Railroad:

"The line of the Central Pacific Railroad continues to be the scene of remarkable activity. From Sacramento, to a point on the Plains nearly or quite 500 miles eastward, the route is lively with the passage of freight, construction and supply cars, locomotives, lumber and store trains, teams and laborers. The Company is employing about 10,000 workmen and over 3,000 teams. Its army of railroad builders, and the smaller army employed in getting out lumber and stone on contract, or acting as sutlers and providers, have built up numerous temporary towns which give recent solitudes and desert tracts the air of 'old settlements.' The numerous workshops, factories, mills, depots and trading posts created by its necessities have diversified the industry of an extensive region and planted the germs of permanent improvement. The transit of the regular passenger and freight trains twice a day is but a slight incident in the immense activity of movement, business and labor along the whole line. It is not too much to say that the building of the Central Pacific has distributed a population of 15,000 or 20,000 through a region before chiefly uninhabited, and has created fifteen or twenty towns that promise to be permanent, besides numerous camps and villages which serve a temporary purpose. The woods of the Sierra Nevada ring for a hundred miles with the strokes of axmen and the click of quarrymen and stonecutters. At one point alone (Truckee) twenty-five or thirty saw-mills are in operation getting out lumber for ties, buts, boarding, frames and roofing. The Truckee River is clogged with logs in places, floating on the way to be sawed. On Donner Lake recently could be seen a boom of 500 logs, which would make nearly 500,000 feet of sawed lumber; and the bare granite cliffs about the lake constantly resound with the strokes of the woodmen's axes, the shout of the ox drivers hauling logs, the groan and crash of falling trees, the whistle and the rumble of passing trains. Lumber of every description is piled along the road waiting for cars to convey it where it is needed to extend the track, to make snow-sheds, or to build stations, depots, stores and dwellings. Seventy locomotives and several hundred cars of various kinds are continually passing to and fro on different portions of the route, engaged in the transportation of material, supplies and laborers. Every day 500 tons of material for the extension of the track are passed over the Sierra, surmounting an altitude of 7,030 feet and pushing on to the front, a distance of from 300 to 400 miles east of Sacramento. Exertion is redoubled as Winter approaches to get as much grade finished and as much material forwarded as possible before the heavy snows set in; also, to complete the roofing and siding of the snow-sheds framed during the present season. When the snow does come, unless the Winter is an unusually mild one, the sound of the woodman's ax will cease, the buzzing of the saw-mills will be hushed, the bustle of the fresh pine towns will be stilled, and the chief work in the snowbelt of the Sierra will be to keep the track open and pass the trains.

All the stir and labor now witnessed are directed to pushing the iron road as far as possible toward the head of Salt Lake before Winter. On Monday last the passenger cars began running to Winnemucca, 324 miles east of Sacramento. The track is laid about 24 miles further, say nearly to Emigration Canyon, and the grading is completed for at least 50 miles further, while one army of graders is making road-bed still another 50 miles beyond. The distance from Sacramento to the north end of Salt Lake is 651 miles. Track is laid for 348 miles of this distance, and is being extended at the average rate of about 2½ miles per day. The time at which the track will reach the Lake is now only a question of motive power and weather. The grading may all be completed in three months, for another force, under contract with the Mormons, is grading 100 miles this side of the Lake. With the road-bed completed before the ground freezes, track can be laid through the Winter as fast as the material can be forwarded. About 500 tons of material—ties, rails, spikes, bolts, chairs, &c.—are required for two miles of track, and to transport this across the summit of the Sierra, over a heavy ascending grade, requires about fifty cars and ten locomotives daily. The Company needs more motive power for this and its other business, and has ordered fifteen locomotives to be shipped from New-York *via* the Isthmus immediately. Iron is coming fast enough already, and the tamarack groves of the Sierra furnish the ties. The transporting power of the Company is so largely devoted to pushing its road material ahead that it is obliged to refuse a great deal of custom freight, much to the inconvenience of traders in the mountains and in Washoe. Everything must bend, at present, to the construction of the railway. The Company is playing for a big stake, in which the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of California are equally interested—the ownership of the entire route to Salt Lake, and the control of the trade of Utah, with its population of nearly 200,000, increasing at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The Union Pacific Company is working from the eastern side for the same objective, and has pushed a grading force beyond the 300-mile limit fixed by Congress; but the Central folks are not afraid of being passed, and have made arrangements which they are confident will enable them to reach the north end of the lake first, if they do not even get beyond it. They deny the report that the Union Pacific had telegraphed an offer of the free use of so much of their grade as the Central could first iron, and of payment for so much of the Central grade as the Union should be able to iron. The two Companies are not grading in parallel lines near the lake, as supposed by some, but have left gaps in the one main line in their anxiety to press forward either way, and are bound to connect at some point as required by law. There is now little difference between the distance which each Company has to build to reach the same point north of the lake, and only about 500 miles in all remain to be constructed of the 1,725 originally to be built between Sacramento and Omaha."

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Oct. 28, speaks of weather and business at the West thus:

"The weather has been of the most favorable autumnal character, during the week, in all respects calculated to prepare the crops for Winter. There have been some sharp, white frosts, and these were followed by bright and genial days—a good deal like Indian Summer—closing with rain.

Business generally has been quite active, in all departments, and the amount done has been beyond the expectations of our merchants, as a rule, and the profits have been satisfactory. Merchants from all sections of the West and South have been in the market for goods of local and foreign manufacture, and our workshops have been busy filling orders for the endless variety of manufactured goods produced by our artisans.

Flour and wheat are lower and the market very dull. The large decline in the price of wheat in Chicago has utterly paralyzed the market for this article, and consequently for flour, and buyers operate so cautiously that only a hand-to-mouth business has been done. None supposed that the price of wheat would reach as low a point as it has, and from this it may be inferred that large losses to dealers have resulted. At this and all the markets where Winter wheat constitutes the whole or the greater portion of the receipts, the amount which has come to hand the present crop year falls far below what it was in the corresponding time in 1867, but at those points where Spring wheat constitutes the great bulk of the receipts, we find that they exceed those of last year. There is no doubt that the crop of Spring wheat has been large, and the quality good, but there is just as little that the crop of Fall wheat has been a partial failure. Prices, however, have fallen largely, and the market is so unsettled that the indications are that the end is not yet. If we reduce the present price of wheat to a gold basis, it will be seen that the price is very low—more so than for many years.

The stock of old provisions is reduced to a small compass. Of mess pork, there is none; of lard, but a mere remnant; of cutmeats, smoked or in bulk, the stock is reduced to a few weeks' supply, and the demand must be moderate to make it this. The commissaries at Louis and Louisville have purchased largely of bacon and mess pork the past week; the bacon has been taken to supply the troops in the Indian country, and it is supposed that much more will be needed to supply the troops before the Winter sets in, and therefore it is estimated that the entire amount of cutmeats and bacon on hand will be needed to meet the demand.

The future looks decidedly hopeful; the credit of the United States is increasing in foreign markets, and gold is consequently declining in our domestic markets. The agricultural prospects are good; the results of the harvest has been, taken as a whole, highly satisfactory, and the crop of corn secured has exceeded that of any previous year. There will be a large increase in the supply of pork, and, generally speaking, the quantity of produce which can be spared for foreign shipment will doubtless be very large, but, in order to find a market for it, prices cannot be high. Low rates can only secure an extensive foreign demand for the surplus of breadstuffs and provisions we will have to spare."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of over Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., e. s., n. Charles, 62x19x67.11½x19.	$19,500
Bartol estate, lot No. 75, 25x100....	1,500
Broadway and 10th-av., 213th and 214th sts....	16,200
Elm-st., No. 28, strip 2.3x25....	629
Greene-st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x100....	30,000
Greene-st., w. s., 51 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x100....	32,800
Lewis-st., s. w. corner Stanton-st., 100x50....	58,000
Lot No. 361, (est. of Cornelius Ray,) 24.8¼x100....	11,500
Lot No. 151, (est. of Belvice,) 24.8x100....	25,000
Harlem Common, Lot No. 30....	8,600
Ludlow-st., s. w. corner Rivington-st., 25x100....	13,333
Orchard-st., w. s., (lot No. 992 Delancy est.,) 26.2x87.6....	14,000
Platt-st., e. s., 205.6½ ft. n. of Pearl-st., 31x18 9x5.4x3.3x35x22....	14,000
Pearl-st., No. 140, and Water-st., No. 106, 20.6 and 20.5....	37,500
Ridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Delancey, 25x100....	22,000
Houston-st., W., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Wooster, 75x100x10x25....	100,000
Vandewater-st., e. s., 90 ft. n. of Frankfort, irregular....	19,000
Waverley-place, No. 154, 22.3x97....	17,500
10th-st., No. 79 W., 20.6x80.4....	10,000
10th-st., No. 79 W., 20.6x80.4....	10,000
11th-st., n. s., 271 ft. e. of Avenue A, 103.3x25....	12,400
26th-st., No. 75, 21.2½x98.9....	20,000
28th-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.9....	16,500
31st-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9....	13,000
36th-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9....	10,000
38th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9....	14,600
42d-st., n. s., 99 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.5....	55,000
44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100.5x25....	1,500
44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100.5xhalf block....	1,500
46th-st., n. s., 178 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5....	19,700
46th-st., No. 227 E., 26x100 5....	20,100
49th-st., n. s., 266 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.5....	19,750
53d-st., n. w. cor. of 2d-av., 75.4x100....	nom.
71st-st., n. s., 313 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2....	1,786
83d-st., s. w. cor. 8th-av., 100x52.2....	21,500
112th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.11....	8,000
112th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 37.6x100.5....	14,500
119th-st., n. s., 43 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3x93x48x275x100.10x357....	19,500
123d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x25....	2,000
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11....	2,300
124th-st., s. s., 400.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.11x18....	5,500
126th-st., n. s., 38.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 29.2x99.11....	2,500
126th-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x99.11....	1,500
127th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 99.11x100....	31,000
151st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11....	nom.
156th-st., s. e. cor. of 12th-av., 180 ft. n. of Hudson River....	nom.
Avenue A, n. e. cor. 88th-st., 100x100....	9,000
Avenue A, w. s., between 105th and 106th sts., 250 ft. front....	100,000
Avenue A, e. s., on 105th-st. to Harlem River, irregular....	
2d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 100x25.6¾....	4,067
2d-av., n. w. cor. of 53d-st., 25.5x61.5....	26,500
2d-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 60th-st., 75x20....	16,400
2d-av., e. s., 127.8¾ ft. s. of 74th-st., 25.6¾x100....	4,067
2d-av., n. w. cor. of 128th-st., 99.11x150....	30,000
7th-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of 24th-st., 19.8x80....	15,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.8x100....	6,700
10th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 38th-st., 24.8x100....	3,000
Leases.	
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year....	$225
Murray st., No. 21, 2 years, per year....	4,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 192.10 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100..	$14,000
Congress-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x90..	2,700
Cumberland-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 50x100....	7,000
Dean-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100....	12,850
Dupont-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100..	600
Eagle-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Liberty-st., 25x100....	3,550
Same property, deed of 1866....	3,550
High-st., n. s., 112.10 ft. e. of Fulton-st., 21.11x103.2....	6,666
York and Adams sts., n. e. cor., 23.2x103....	
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100..	4,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 145.8 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 23x100	8,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x90....	5,000
Stockton-st., s. s., 443.6 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 23.2x93.3, (q. c.)....	nom.
Washington-st., w. s., 260.7 ft. s. of Concord-st., 23.9x107x23.5x105.8....	2,500
Williams-st. and Bleecker-av., s. w. corner, 82.9x108.4....	2,500
9th-st., n. s., 172.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40x100....	2,000
9th-st., s. s., 173.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40x100....	2,350
14th-st., s. w., 180.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x108.7x20x104.1....	3,000
19th-st., n. s., 261.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 33.4x100....	4,000
38th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100....	450
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2....	300
40th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.2x30x100.4	1,250
41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.2....	300
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 w. of Utica-av., 44x99.11¼....	1,350
Flushing-av. and Adelphi-st., s. w. cor., 25x78x20x77.8....	2,500
Kent-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x75....	6,500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 63.8 ft. e. of Duffield-st., 21x75....	6,000
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 237.4 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x100....	1,670
Wythe-av. and Taylor-st., n. e. corner, 17x80....	4,000
6th-av., e. s., 120 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80....	3,000
6th-av., e. s., 148.2 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80....	3,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.	
Myrtle-av. road and Brooklyn and Jamaica road, corner of. Indefinite number of acres....	$650
Hempstead.	
Bethel road, adjoining Golder, 18 acres....	$2,400
Long Island City.	
Jackson-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of street without name, 25x100....	$1,000
Jackson-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100....	800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.	
Fulton-av., s. e. s., lot No. 39, Washingtonville, 40x 25....	$110
Stevens-av., e. s., and Ridge-st., s. s., lot No. 271..	nom.
Harrison.	
Plot adjoining W. Matthews', 1¼ acres....	$322
Morrisania.	
139th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, block No. 5, North New-York, 10x100....	$2,800
Mount Pleasant.	
Cortlandt-st., e. s., Beekmantown, shop and lot, 56x1.5....	$1,550
North Castle.	
Road to Armonck, 20 acres, farm....	$3,650
Sing Sing.	
Malcolm-st., w. s., adjoining Croton Aqueduct....	$750

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Boston, corner of Cowper, 25x95....	$750
Liberty-st., e. s. 113 ft. from Green-st., 30x91....	6,000
Nichols-st., s. s., 2,190 ft. from South Prospect-st., 30x100....	650
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., J. M. Miller's, 45x100....	690
Tichenor-st., s. s., E. Keogh's, 24x50....	1,500
Walnut-st., s. s., 39 ft. from Prospect-st., 25x95....	4,500
Orange.	
Burnside-st., e. s., 130 ft. from Washington-st., 30x130....	$230
Lumber-st., e. s., Bailey & Everett's, 25x196....	400
East Orange.	
Prospect-st., e. s., E. Meeker's, 100x347....	$3,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls....		Barley, bushels....	1,856
Flour, bbls....	26,534	Malt, bushels....	2,100
Flour, bags....		Peas, bushels....	
Cornmeal, bbls....	300	Pork, bbls....	59
Cornmeal, bags....	1,442	Cut Meats, pkgs....	151
Wheat, bushels....	94,732	Lard, pkgs....	100
Corn, bushels....	11,950	Beef, tcs. and bbls....	400
Rye, bushels....	17,547	Whisky, bbls....	496
Oats, bushels....	35,643	Petroleum, bbls....	3,973

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 950 pkgs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at steady rates, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in, but has been quoted quite firm, closing rather in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported of 2,399 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 676 bales to spinners, 553 bales to speculators, and 1,170 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, review the business of the week thus: "We have to report for the week an active market, closing firm at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. advance on the opening quotations of Saturday. The total sales of the week have been 25,328 bales, of which 8,778 bales were to spinners, 5,457 bales to speculators, 10,301 bales to exporters, and 881 bales in transit. Also sales of 500 bales of Average Middling for November delivery, at 24½c. Cottons to arrive are still offered freely, and receivers continue willing sellers at present prices. The very small stock of American Cotton in Liverpool gives exporters confidence, and the sales for shipment are large. The weather continues favorable for gathering the Cotton crop. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 6,040 bales; to Hamburg, 753 bales; to Bremen, 872 bales; total, 7,665 bales. The exports for the week from all ports have been, to Liverpool, 9,485 bales; to the Continent, 20,616 bales. Total, 30,101 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ lb....	23½	23¾	24 @24½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb....	24½	24¾	25 @25½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb....	25	25¼	25½@25¾
Middling, ⅌ lb....	25½	25¾	26 @26½
Good Middling, ⅌ lb....	26½	26¾	27 @27½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week....	22,939
Receipts last week....	19,767
Receipts preceding week....	17,698
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868....	101,069
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868....	491,451
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868....	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868....	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867....	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867....	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866....	511,630
Exports since Tuesday....	5,005
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868....	24,655
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868....	237,923
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868....	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868....	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867....	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867....	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866....	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here....	23,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates....	267,000
Receipts, same time in 1867....	161,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868....	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867....	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866....	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates....	91,000
Exports, same time last year....	37,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868....	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867....	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year....	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates....	137,500
Estimated stock, same time last year....	116,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868....	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867....	80,296
Crop of 1867-8....	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7....	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, at a further partial reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 35@$7; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 @$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western....	$5 65@$6 40
Extra State....	6 35@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c....	6 25@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	7 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands....	8 10@12 00
Extra Genesee....	8 00@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri....	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls. at $8 10@$9 15 for poor to fair, and $9 15@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is inactive, at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 400 sacks at $7@$12 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $5 80 @$8 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $5 45 for Jersey, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $4 35@$4 70 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and generally quoted lower, particularly Winter, which has been pressed on the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 10@$2 30; Red and Amber Western (winter) at $1 78@$1 95; No. 1 Spring at $1 63@$1 66½; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 56, the latter rate for very choice; No. 3 Spring at $1 40@$1 45, and Amber State at $2 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,500 bushels at $1 08½@$1 11½ for unsound; $1 12@$1 13½ for sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been more active but heavy, at $1 40@$1 42½ for Western, ⅌ bushel; sales 16,500 bushels. Barley has been in limited demand and depressed; sales of 21,500 bushels, at $2 10@$2 11 for Canada West, and $2 05 for Canada East. Oats have been in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels Western at 72c.@72½c.; chiefly at 72c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been rather more salable at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c. @20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c. @20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 10,654 Hides; sales of do., 73,950 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 7,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 21½c.@23c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 21 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Corrientes, 23½ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 6,200 Dry Montevideo, 21@22½ lbs., private terms; 19,200 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20½@21 lbs., part 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 11@14 lbs., 24½c., gold, usual selection; 18,000 Dry Orinoco, (to arrive,) 21@21½ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 57,60 Dry California, 22½@24 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 650 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, 21 @22 lbs., part 18c., gold, as they run; 170 Dry San Juan, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Tampico, 21 lbs., private terms; 4,230 Dry Texas, 20@25 lbs., 21½c.@23c., currency; 450 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 20 lbs., private terms; 550 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 700 Wet Salted Texas, (part to arrive), 65 lbs., private terms; 650 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 73 lbs., private terms; 4,100 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., part 13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 41,100, (same time last year, 164,400; year before, 66,100,) and 250 bales, as follows: 25,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 3,000 Dry California; 7,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 5,800 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 300 West Salted Rio Grande; 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been more sought after at firm and buoyant prices. Week's receipts, 41,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c. @25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c. @29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@97½c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally dull to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35 @$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 28½c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day, at lower prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $26 90@$27 25 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $26 95, regular way; $27@$27 25 for small lots of Old Mess; $26 25@$27 for Prime Mess, and $23 25 @$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; sales equal to 125 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c. @11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been inactive, sales having been confined to 170 boxes at 14½c.@15c. for Short Rib, and 13c. for Cumberland, the latter deliverable first fifteen days in November. Lard continues in limited request at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17½c. for prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 115 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are dull to-day at $28@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue quiet.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb....	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb....	43	@46
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb....	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb....	38	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb....	38	@40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb....	35	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb....	35	@50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb....	37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb....	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb....	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb....	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb....	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb....	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb....	17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb....	15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb....	16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good....	15	@16
Orange County Skimmed Cheese....	8	@12

SKINS—Deer have been in fairly active request at about old currency rates, but with a small stock on hand and light receipts; sales are limited; 4,000 lbs. Para, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 4,000 lbs. California sold on private terms. We quote: Honduras 47½c.; San Juan, 42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@33c.; Sisal, 47c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Chagres, 47½c. @50c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47c.@49c., gold, ⅌ lb. Extra heavy Goat Skins command extreme rates in small lots, while light and inferior descriptions are dull of sale at any price. Transactions are unimportant. We quote: Tampico, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c.; Cape, 47½@55c., currency; Madras, 50c. @52½c., each.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c. and 410 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 42,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13½c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@20½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. review thus: "The demand for Wools existing at the time our last circular was issued has, during the past month, materially diminished, and we have to report a market only moderately active, and on some kinds of Wool, prices a shade easier. In Domestic Wools, the inquiry has been chiefly confined to the medium grades, which command high rates on account of the continued scarcity of this class of Wools. Extremely fine fleeces are also in good demand, and bring full prices. The stock of these Wools is very small. On those qualities with which the market is well supplied, slightly easier rates are prevalent. The demand for Texas and California Wools continues active, and prices are firm. The stock of these Wools is much reduced, and supplies are light. Fine Foreign Wools still remain neglected. A few unimportant sales of Mestiza have been made at low prices. These wools deserve the attention of manufacturers, as with the present premium on gold they can be obtained at a comparatively low cost. We have no stock of Medium Foreign Wools, and manufacturers are compelled to use the better class of Smyrna, Turkey, Cordova and Santiago wools as substitutes. The demand, however, for this kind of wool for clothing purposes has already slackened. Low Foreign Wools for carpet purposes are in moderate request. Stocks are light, but supplies will be quite adequate for the demand. Our reports from the European markets are still unfavorable. Trade continues dull and depressed, but the impression prevails that wool has reached its lowest point, and that any change will be for the better. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1867 were 38,817 bales, 18,893,567 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Sept. 26, 1868, were 23,311 bales, 11,047,044 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for month up to Oct. 24, 1868, were 893 bales, 469,572 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece....	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece....	44@46
Common and ¼ fleece....	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece....	60@65
Extra and XX fleece....	48@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece....	47@50
Common and ¼....	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece....	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece....	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece....	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces....	45@50
Unwashed fleeces....	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry....	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece....	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine....	30@38
Common fleece....	25@28
Common fleece, burry....	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P....	34@37
Spring Clip, A 1....	32@36
Spring Clip, A 2....	32@34
Spring Clip, B....	28@32
Spring Clip, S....	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P....	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1....	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2....	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B....	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S....	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra....	37@40
Pulled, super....	30@38
Pulled, low....	24@30

PULLED WOOL.

Extra....	45@52
Super....	44@50
No. 1....	38@43
No. 2....	14@20
Lambs....	42@47
Western lime pulled....	40@46
Southern lime pulled....	38@43
Tub washed....	56@57

WHISKY—Has been quite dull at $1 10@$1 11, free, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bales Cotton, by steamer, on private terms, and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. ⅌ hhd. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For Waterford, a bark with 3,000 quarters Wheat at 6s. ⅌ quarter.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY.
ABOUT 50 HORSES AND 35 EXPRESS WAGONS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, LARGE QUANTITY OF STABLE FURNITURE, CORNER OF MYRTLE AND TOMPKINS AVENUES, BROOKLYN.
(Via Myrtle-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.)

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2 and 4. Sale at 10½ o'clock.
Sale peremptory, by order of
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Esq.,
Assignee and Counsellor at Law, 167 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, Nov. 10, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. An elegant full-size independent brown-stone house, on north side of 71st-st., 350 feet distant from the Central Park. This property overlooks the Park, and is within a few steps of the mineral springs, the skating pond, lake, Terrace, Ramble, Mall, music grounds, horseback road, children's play grounds, Circle, Boulevard, &c.; lot 25x100.5 with stable on rear. Maps at &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, the large and valuable collection of high-class modern oil paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., most of which were painted to order for him by the most distinguished artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, French and American schools, and which for excellence of artistic merit have never been excelled in any assemblage of paintings ever offered for public exhibition and sale in this City. The following artists will be found represented, viz.:

V. Robie,
H. Shaefels,
Adolph Dillens,
Henrietta Ronner,
C. M. Webb,
H. Herzog,
C. Verlat,
J. Fauvelet,
Count de Bylandt,
F. de Brackeleer,
F. Munn,
P. Daurise,
Jas. M. Hart,
A. F. Bellows,
W. Sonntag and others.
E. Verboeckhoven,
F. Roffiaen,
David de Noter,
L. Van Kuyck,
M. Ten Kate,
E. de Prater,
H. Ten Kate,
Paul Soyer,
F. Kruseman,
H. Von Seben,
Schelessinger,
Carabain,
Geo. Innis,
J. B. Bristol,
David Cole,
L. Roboe,
T. Gerard,
W. Verschuur,
Portielje,
C. E. Boetcher,
H. Savoy,
Aufrey,
C. Lickert,
Alex. Werst,
E. Bosch,
A. Eversen,
V. Nehlig,
J. H. Dolph,

The gallery will be open to the public, free, on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, till days of sale which will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, by HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,
hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,
buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.

Also,
ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,
laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,
store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
20,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

693,200 DOLLARS. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS, BY ORDER OF H. R. HULBURD, ESQ., COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:) $693,200 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s, of 1862, 1864, 1868 and 1881. These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of various National Banks failed, and now in the hands of receivers for liquidation.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the balance on the following day, when the securities will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, absolute sale of 200 villa plots, at Cranford, 16 miles from New-York, by the C.R. R. of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and four miles from Elizabeth, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 25TH-ST.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 50 feet in depth, in perfect order, and has all conveniencies, with independent walls both sides: lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum, with privilege of side-light on easterly wall.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROVISION UTENSILS AT AUCTION—The stock of a pork packing establishment.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., one boiler, nearly new: steam engine and hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard-presses and coolers, beam scales and weights, oil-casks, blocks, tables, &c. The stock of an establishment retiring from business.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

50 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
40 boxes fresh Palermo lemons, landing.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of TICKNOR & FIELDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HOWARD M. TICKNOR retiring.

The subscribers will continue the publishing business, as successors to the late firm, under the name of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

JAMES T. FIELDS,
JAMES R. OSGOOD,
JOHN S. CLARK.

BOSTON, Oct. 29, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between ISAAC B. KIRTLAND, IRA M. HILL, HENRY TALMADGE and JOS. M. MYERS, under the firm name of I. B. KIRTLAND, HILL, TALMADGE & CO., expired by limitation on the 1st day of November, 1868, and is dissolved.

ISAAC B. KIRTLAND, IRA M. HILL,
HENRY TALMADGE, JOS. M. MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of KIRTLAND, HILL & TALMADGE, and will continue the banking business at No. 39 Pine st., New-York.

ISAAC B. KIRTLAND,
IRA M. HILL,
HENRY TALMADGE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

THE FIRM OF FARRAR & LYON having been dissolved by the death of Mr. HENRY C. LYON, the business affairs of said firm will be closed up by me, as surviving partner, at No. 91 South-st. All persons indebted to or having claims against said late firm are requested to call at once for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.

CHARLES FARRAR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

THOMAS R. CAPEN AND JAMES S. WELLS are partners in our business and will, on and after the present date, sign the name of the firm in our transactions.

LOCKWOOD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BAIR and JOSEPH CLARKSON, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. JACKSON and B. RUSH JACKSON, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1868.

CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, Oct. 24, instant.—Dated Oct. 24, 1868. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

o26-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL LORD, Jr., vs. WILLIAM BYRNE and —— BYRNE, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated JUNE 5, 1868.

ED. COFFIN, JR.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Take notice that the above-mentioned complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, June 6, 1868.

ED. COFFIN, JR.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

s19-law6wM*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE GLADIATOR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fon anel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALHAMBRA.
No. 616 Broadway.
PERSONATION CONCERT.—Characters by Mr. H. Macarthy, Miss Lottie Estelle and others.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Earthquake shocks are reported to have been recently felt at Leamington, England.

Parliament is to be dissolved this week, and new elections ordered immediately.

Reinforcements of troops are to be sent to Cuba at once by the Provisional Government of Spain. Havana is authorized to negotiate a loan of 10,000,000 crowns to complete the Isabel Canal.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred at Rotterdam. The troops were called into requisition and were forced to fire upon the mob. Several persons were killed and many wounded. Numerous arrests have been made.

GENERAL.

The correspondence from New-Orleans, which we print this morning, gives a frightful picture of the condition of affairs in New-Orleans. The Seymour and Blair Clubs are organized as infantry and cavalry companies, and for several days have held the city completely under their control, parading the streets fully armed, and committing depredations unsparingly upon Republicans. They robbed and sacked the houses of Republicans, broke into clubrooms and destroyed all the banners and torches they could find. Some of these were carried in the procession, the bearers shouting "Death to Grant," "death to niggers," "three cheers for Blair," &c. The mob was addressed by Gen. Steadman, Gen. Harry Hayes and Mayor Conway, after the manner of Gov. Seymour to the rioters in this City in 1863. A number of colored men have been murdered, and many more are threatened. Gov. Warmouth pronounced the city and vicinity to be in a state of insurrection, and his inability to preserve order. Gen. Rousseau has undertaken to assume control but the force at his command is deemed inadequate.

The lumber office of Coleman, Hughson & Co., on State-street, Rochester, was entered by burglars on Friday night, the safe blown open, and $80 in money and $1,200 in notes taken out of the till.

The propeller *Congress*, owned and commanded by Capt. Hentig, bound from Buffalo for Chicago, Oct. 25, struck heavily on North Point Reef, Lake Huron, while a very heavy sea was running. The reef is not laid down upon many of the charts, and very imperfectly described on those charts which do mention it. The propeller was loaded with a cargo of salt and apples in the hold, and with railroad iron, stoves and other merchandise on deck. The Captain was forced to scuttle his vessel, and with his crew escape to the shore. Shortly after, the propeller took fire and burned to the water's edge. Her cargo is a total loss, but a portion of her machinery may be saved. She was valued at $30,000, and insured for $20,000 in the following companies: National, Boston, $7,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $5,000; Western, Buffalo, $5,000, and Buffalo City, $2,500. Capt. Hentig loses $1,100 freight money, and his loss otherwise will be quite heavy.

The body of Capt. Geo. Beale, owner and commander of the sloop *Exchange*, was found near North Haven, Conn., on Friday. He was drowned in the harbor during the storm of the previous Tuesday, while endeavoring to reach the shore in a small boat.

On Sunday night five burglars broke into the First National Bank at Alton, Ill., and were engaged in drilling into the vault when a private watchman discovered their operations. He immediately seized one who was watching outside, when the others came to his rescue. The officer was frightfully beaten about the head with a steel bar, and finally shot through the heart. The officer expired instantly, and the murderers fled, leaving all their tools behind. A reward of $1,000 is offered for their apprehension.

The Memphis *Daily Post* prints the details of a number of Kuklux outrages recently perpetrated in Arkansas. On the night of the 24th inst., the Kuklux which ranges over Crittenden County visited a cabin on a place in the precinct of Kingston. Sim. Evans and his brother-in-law, both colored, opened the door and came out into the yard at their bidding, when the Kuklux band, without parleying or warning, emptied their shot-guns into the heads and bodies of their victims. The top of the head of one was nearly shot off, and both were badly cut up and fell dead. The murdered men were quiet, hard-working men, and guilty of no offence whatever, except that of having black skins and voting the Republican ticket. The Kuklux then visited the cabin of an old gray headed colored man, named Daniel Wallace, 70 years old, and took him out into the woods and gave him a most ferocious and brutal whipping, and on the following day the old man remarked that he knew who the villains were who had so cruelly beaten him, and on that Sunday night the Kuklux called for him and took him again into the woods, and nothing has since been seen or heard of him. On the same Sabbath a colored man named William Moss ventured to prepare a coffin for the decent burial of the two men murdered on Saturday evening. This reached the ears of the Kuklux, and they took out Moss on the same Sunday evening and shot him dead. These four colored men would have voted the Republican ticket.

During the storm on Tuesday morning, the upper deck, pilot-house and staterooms of the steamer *Northampton*, which was sunk by the steamer *Continental* the previous Friday morning, were completely carried away, and it is feared the steamer will now be a total wreck.

On Friday night a man entered the toll-house near Mount Hope, Rochester, and, presenting a pistol to the head of the gate-keeper, demanded what money there was in the house. After some words, the keeper seized the man by the hand containing the pistol, and tried to wrench it from his grasp. The man then drew a club from his sleeve and struck the keeper on the head, rendering him partially insensible. The man took from the drawer a few coppers, and escaped. He stated that he had just escaped from the State Prison.

Jerry Laws and another man, on Friday night, were taken from the jail in Nicholasville and hung by a mob. They were confined on a charge of horse stealing. One of them was sent to the Penitentiary about a year ago for stealing a harness, but was pardoned by the Governor.

A young gentleman and lady of New-Albany, Ind., have made a novel bet on the Presidential election. If Grant is elected the young man agrees to marry the lady, and if Seymour is elected the young lady is to marry the gentleman. The bet is a good one for the young lady. "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The seventh semi-centennial anniversary of the Reformation was yesterday celebrated at the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, and at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. An impressive sermon was delivered at the former place by Rev. Dr. KroDtel, and at the latter edifice, in the evening, Mr. Kingsley, presided over a religious entertainment.

Thos. W. Olcott, of Albany, has just purchased a dwelling-house and presented it to the City Hospital. The building is a three-story structure, handsomely finished in modern style. Mr. Olcott paid $10,000 for the property.

In the case of Jacob Shugart, who was recently poisoned in Butler, Penn., the Coroner's jury have ascertained that the poison was administered in some soup sent him by his wife while he was working in the field. The poison was purchased by his little daughter at her mother's request. Shugart died very shortly after partaking of the soup. The jury find that Joseph Martin, Mrs. Shugart's paramour, was accessory before the fact. Both the accused are in jail, and will be tried in January next.

Father Vetromile, a Catholic priest in Bangor, Me., was murderously assaulted on Friday evening last. His servant, on going into the stable, discovered the foot of a man in the straw, and reported it. Father Vetromile immediately went to the stable to investigate the matter, and on ascending to the loft was dealt a murderous blow on the head by some person who was waiting for him. The villain then jumped through a window and escaped. The supposition is that a burglar had concealed himself there with intent to rob the house at night, and made the attack to escape arrest.

Marshal Murray yesterday arrested Lewis Cuddebach, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Orange County; W. J. Dickson and Wickham T. Shaw, his deputies, and Samuel E. Domenick and Henry C. Millspaugh, lawyers at Newburg, for being concerned in the issue of false certificates of naturalization. Owen T. Coffin, a lawyer, and Barney Scully, a laborer, were arrested at Peekskill for the same offence. Hearings will be had this morning before Commissioner Osborn.

Rev. Henry F. Lawrence, a Baptist clergyman formerly located at Rondout, N. Y., was killed in Boston on Saturday, by a fragment of stove-casting, which fell from a furniture wagon.

Thursday was the annual donation day of the New-Haven Orphan Asylum. Over three tons of provisions, household utensils, &c., all bestowed as gifts, were handed to the Asylum. There was, besides, a large contribution of money.

John Pepper and his wife, who so cruelly and inhumanly treated a little orphan girl named Mary Anne Smith, by burning her face, hands and arms with a red-hot poker, in Chelsea, Tennessee, recently, were fined $50 by the Recorder, the highest punishment he could inflict. As the parties were about to leave the Police Court, an officer from the Municipal Court arrested both on an indictment found against them by the Grand Jury, and they were conveyed to jail, and will be tried by a Court competent to inflict an adequate penalty.

Cotton was in less demand on Saturday, but closed firmly and buoyantly. Breadstuffs were fairly active; Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley further declined; Corn and Oats closed in favor of sellers. Provisions were quiet and generally heavy. Groceries attracted more attention. Freights inactive.

The Game of Terror.

It is clearly the aim of the Democrats to keep Republicans from the polls by Terrorism. They are trying to create the impression that the City is to be made the scene of riot, bloodshed and disorder to-morrow. This is the main object of Mayor Hoffman's most extraordinary proclamation. He charges the Republicans with intending to prevent naturalized citizens from voting, and exhorts the Democrats to resist fearlessly every such attempt. The charge is utterly false. No Republican dreams of excluding from the polls any citizen, native or naturalized, who has a legal right to vote. *But the Republicans do intend to exclude the thousands of ballots which will be offered on forged and fraudulent naturalization papers.* And Mayor Hoffman, if he cared half as much for the honor and welfare of his country as he does for the success of his party and his own election as Governor, would do everything in his power to aid the effort. On the contrary he is doing all he can to discourage it,—to defame and vilify the courts of law and the officers of justice who are making it, and to create the impression that riot and bloodshed are to disgrace the City and make it dangerous to attempt to vote. The attempt is as idle as it is wicked and atrocious. There is no danger of riots, and if any should break out the public authorities are fully prepared to suppress them. When Hoffman was Recorder, he dealt just and summary punishment to rioters and leaders of mobs. Now that he is candidate for Governor he tries to make party capital out of the terror they create.

The Campaign and its Issues.

The campaign now about to end has been remarkable for the clearness and directness of its issues. There has been no waste of strength upon comparatively immaterial questions; no sustained divergence from the line marked out by the Republicans in their proceedings at Chicago. They nominated Grant as the representative of a policy resulting from the war and justified by its exigencies. They desired by his nomination again to test the judgment of the country as to the principles which underlaid the contest for the Union and the measures necessary to make sure of its integrity. The Democrats, on the other hand, discarding the lessons of experience, substantially reaffirmed their hostility to the war, and in their arraignment of the Republican policy indicated a determination to jeopardize both the safety and the honor of the Union. The two parties, therefore, entered upon the canvass with their positions distinctly defined. And though, more recently, the Democratic managers attempted to explain away professions and purposes which proved too odious for the people, the real character of the struggle has never been in doubt.

To a certain extent the campaign has been a renewal of that of 1864. Then the question to be decided was whether the war for the Union was a mistake and a failure. Now the same question comes up, though in a different form. The allegation of failure, represented by McClellan, is no longer possible; but the possession or surrender of the fruits of victory is a point respecting which the candidacy of Seymour gives no uncertain sound. The Copperheadism which sought to give up the battle in the full flush of success, consistently demands acquiescence in rebel proposals. Defeated in their attempt to destroy the Union, the rebels have the indorsation of the Democracy to their scheme for molding the Union according to their will. For in reality this is what the rebels and Copperheads, united and energetic under Seymour and Blair, are striving to achieve. The main distinguishing fact as compared with the contest of 1864, being the active coöperation of the rebel element in the conduct of the Northern canvass. McClellan received help from it only indirectly. Seymour has it bodily, both in the counsels which dictated the platform and in the organizations which aim at the control of votes.

The effect of this course on the part of the Democrats has been to simplify the plans of the Republicans and to divest their policy of minor issues. They placed Grant before the country, the exponent of principles and purposes legitimately connected with the war. Whether the war shall or shall not be made inoperative as a means of perfecting the Union—whether conquering loyalty or conquered rebellion shall decide the conditions of peace—is the question raised by the Democrats and taken up by the Republicans. It is not necessary, in giving an answer, to revive differences of opinion as to the details of Republican measures. The struggle is not about details, but principles; not about subordinate particulars of policy, but the basis on which it stands. Thus narrowed down to a single point, the party championed by Grant has been enabled to appeal to the loyal sentiment of the country. The defiant attitude of rebels and Copperheads has in this manner strengthened the Republican efforts.

The case had been the same were the two parties to be judged with reference simply to the past. The Democrats are still identified with disloyalty, and chargeable with having endeavored to render the war barren and profitless. The Republicans may proudly refer to their administration of the Government during a period of extreme difficulty, and to their efforts to secure the full benefit of changes proceeding from the war. But the issues to be decided point to the future quite as much as to the past. Republicanism has restored seven States to the Union, and is restoring the remaining three, on a foundation of justice and loyalty. Reconstruction, then, may be defended not only as a means of accomplishing the end for which the war was prosecuted, but as a plan which confers upon the entire people of the States lately in rebellion the privileges of self-government. The process by which this stage has been reached has, in some respects, been necessarily harsh. But reconstruction, as a result, is justice. The States are self-governing in a degree they never were before; and all that is requisite for their perfect pacification and prosperity is the action of their citizens within limits prescribed by the local constitutions. All this, however, the Democrats propose to destroy. They propose to ignore the law under which reconstruction has been effected, and disregarding the rights of the loyal classes, to reëstablish rebel supremacy by sheer force. While, then, the Republicans appear as the authors and supporters of a system which brings back the South in a manner compatible with the most scrupulous respect for local rights, the Democrats exhibit themselves as the advocates for the overthrow of what has been established, and the revival of anarchy and bloodshed. Peace resulting from reconstruction, or revolution as a consequence of nullification, is the great issue of the campaign.

There is a second issue not less clearly defined. The war has entailed taxation and debt. The taxation has been lightened by Republican retrenchment and reform, and though inevitably onerous, is now neither ruinous nor unjust. The debt is regarded by the same party as a mortgage upon the honor as well as upon the property of the nation. Hence the Republican policy is to preserve untarnished the national credit, and while as far as possible lightening the burden, to fulfill every obligation according to its letter and spirit. The Democrats, again, having persistently labored to damage the public credit while the war was in progress, now insist that the burden shall be lessened by the repudiation of a part of the principal of the debt and a resort to taxation which the contract expressly forbids. The choice to be made by the people is, therefore, between the honorable fulfillment of national obligations and a robbery of the national creditor that will react upon business, and precipitate a financial convulsion from which every interest must suffer. It is a question of inflation as well as repudiation—of the maintenance of mercantile solvency as well as the nation's credit. An issue so unmistakable in its nature, and so closely connected with the welfare of industry and trade, cannot but exercise a marked influence upon the judgment to be pronounced to-morrow.

The issues of character at stake are as plain as those of principle. The contrast between Grant and Seymour is as suggestive as that between the parties they respectively represent. It is the man of action against the man of words; the judicious leader, the unswerving loyalist, the heroic and successful soldier against a hackneyed politician, treacherous to his country in moments of peril, faithless to his own avowed convictions, a mere tool in the hands of the Copperheads and rebels who nominated him. In Colfax, Grant has an associate qualified by character, ability and principle to render the country service in any position to which he may be elevated; while Blair has been denounced by the organ of Seymour as an embarrassment to the party which advances to defeat under his leadership.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The regret we expressed that Mr. Seward had not spoken at an earlier stage of the political canvass, is increased now that he has spoken. His address, which we publish elsewhere, is one that demands study and reflection in order to have its proper weight. It discusses the political condition of the country in the tone and temper of a philosophic statesman—not at all that of a zealous partisan. Mr. Seward does not exhort his fellow-citizens to vote for either Grant or Seymour; but he leads them into a train of thought, and sets before them principles and sentiments, which will lead them to judge for themselves to which of the two contending parties may most wisely be intrusted the task of giving the nation Peace.

Mr. Seward says that from the moment the war closed the paramount necessity of the country has been the restoration of the Union, by the renewed presence of representatives from the rebel States in Congress and the inauguration in those States of loyal representative governments "to determine who, what party and what interest shall enjoy the power and discharge the duties of government." President Lincoln had a method of bringing about this result, which, upon his death President Johnson sought to carry out. A sharp conflict arose between the President and Congress upon this subject. Mr. Seward says he will not enter into the merits of that controversy,—but he is now "inclined to think that it was unreasonable to expect the passions and ambitions of thirty-three free States and thirty millions of free people, so recently and terribly convulsed by civil war, to subside in so short a period as four years." But measures have been adopted under which Governments have been organized in the rebel States and the people of those States are again represented in Congress.

Mr. Seward says that these Governments, if found to be faulty, can and will be properly amended by the people of those States. He says he shall favor all such amendments, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. "I shall not," he says—

> "I shall not, therefore, take the sword into my hand, nor put it into the hand of any other person, *to effect a reform by force* in those States which I am sure will be effected much sooner and much more permanently through the exercise of persuasion and reason. As little do I think it my duty to use the sword *to undo and remove what* has already been done in those States, [applause,] whether it was necessarily-done, or unnecessarily and unwisely done. As I thought, the situation which existed in 1865 ought to be accepted by a reasonable, patriotic and humane administration, so do I think now the situation which exists in 1868, after the best efforts which have been made to secure a better, ought to be accepted."

In considering to which of the two parties the task of completing the work of reconstruction may best be committed, Mr. Seward says he "cannot forget that the civil war has closed with *two* great political achievements,—the one the saving of the integrity of the Union, the other the abolition of human slavery." Personally he has no fear of a reaction on either of these points; but a very large portion of the people do not share this confidence. They have apprehensions and fears lest attempts should be made to overthrow these decisions or deprive them of their full significance. Mr. Seward says, therefore, that

> "The magistrates who are to preside, then, in the work of reconciliation hereafter ought, like those who have preceded in former stages of that work, *to be men drawn from and representing that class of citizens who maintained the Government in the prosecution of the civil war and in the abolition of slavery.* [Great applause.] In no other hands could the work of reconciliation be expected to be successful, because a different sort of magistrates would be profoundly and generally suspected of a willingness to betray the transcendent public interests which were guided and secured by the war."

This is sufficiently explicit, certainly, but Mr. Seward does not leave the matter thus. He says that

> "The Democratic Party has not so conducted itself in its corporate and responsible action as to secure the entire confidence of a loyal and expanding people in its unconditional and uncompromising adherences to the Union, or in its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery."

While he sympathized with the efforts made by a portion of the Democratic Party to lift that party up to a higher plane, and while he regretted the failure of those efforts, the success of which would have made the people of the whole country substantially unanimous in maintaining the results of the war, he says their failure must "keep them out of power for four years more." "To confide the responsibilities of Government" he says, "to that party in its present condition, would be to continue, perhaps increase, the lamentable political excitement which alone has delayed the complete restoration of the Union to the present time."

Mr. Seward then deems it important to the welfare of the nation that Gen. Grant should be elected President. With him, as with thousands of others throughout the country, this opinion is not prompted by party zeal or interest,—it is the conclusion of sound judgment seeking the best means of promoting Union, peace and harmony throughout the country. The reasons he assigns for it are of the weightiest and most conclusive character. They will be read with profound interest, as explaining the necessities of a very critical period in our political history, long after the contest by which they were evoked, shall have passed away.

Changes of Base.

Everybody will remember how, in the Peninsula days of 1862, we were all startled by news that McClellan was making "a change of base." The rapid retrograde movement effected at the same moment alarmed the uninitiated, who thought it looked like what is popularly called a *retreat*; but no—McClellan expressly objected to this phraseology, and declared that it was "a change of base by a flank movement in the face of the enemy." The result of this stroke of strategy is recorded in history.

The *World*, which has always been a staunch admirer of McClellan and his campaigns, bethought itself of that General's policy, after the October elections. Obviously it was a leaf out of his strategy that it borrowed, in recommending its "change of base by a flank movement, in the presence of the enemy." It was the crisis of the campaign; the enemy was on its communications; and accordingly the *World* started off on a flank movement from its Chickahominy of rebellion, repudiation, Blair and Seymour, to a new base of national honor, negro suffrage, Chase and Hancock. What would have become of McClellan's change of base, if carried out as he wished, no one can tell; nor can any one guess what would have become of the *World's*. All we know is that, like its great Peninsular prototype, the latter was "nipped in the bud;" and now, to complete the historic parallel, next Wednesday we shall have the *World* declaring, like McClellan, that the whole disaster of the campaign was due to the fact that it was not fought out "on the new line."

This was Democratic change of base No. 1. The change of base No. 2 has been more successful in securing a trial,—it consists of trying to divide the popular attention hitherto concentrated on Grant, so as to give a morsel to Seymour. Before the October elections the latter gentleman was almost ignored even by his own party. The *World*, and all the other Democratic papers, were exclusively employed in talking about Grant. Every day they had discussions on his reticence, his military feats, his civil capacities, his honesty, patriotism, integrity. To be sure their views were generally unfavorable to Grant, but their readers became none the less posted on his character or career. In order to show that Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Petersburg, Richmond and Appomattox were of no account, they had to keep restating the historic facts, which told their own story. In order to show Grant's pretended "inconsistency," they had to quote noble words of magnanimity and Jacksonian words of stern resolve. When they declared "Grant can't make a speech," the heart of the reader responded, "No more can I, but I can *do* as much, for all that, and detest wind-bags." Regularly, the Democratic papers had half their space full of comments on Grant's silence, and the other half full of comments on Grant's speeches. For instance, none of them has dared to let a day go by without an article on "Let us have Peace." All this has been edifying to the Democratic rank and file, who doubtless thought that, for a silent man, Grant said some pretty noticeable things—did'nt talk much, but kept the whole world talking about what little he *had* said, until he said something more.

Seymour, meanwhile, sunk into deeper and deeper eclipse, from which even agricultural addresses could not bring him out. But the October elections gave him a chance. The Democrats suddenly remembered that *they* had a candidate for President as well as the Republicans. Their voters had got to believing almost that the choice was between Grant and Scattering—or, at least between Grant and Blair, who was worse than Scattering. "The *World* will now aim," said that paper, "to make this a contest between Seymour and Grant, not between Grant and Blair." Such was change of base No. 2. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ:* hence Seymour's piteous appeals for a few more votes. Hence the appearance of his "luminous mind" from out of the obscurity of Utica, where thus far it had been hid under a bushel.

Change of base No. 3 is still more extraordinary. Up to the October elections, Grant was abused as a "dolt," a "dullard," an "accidental victor," a "wooden man," a "man of putty," a "man without brains," a "tool," a "tortoise"—and for further epithets of this sort, consult the back numbers of the *World* and the *Democrat*. But now he is discovered to be a dangerous, an aspiring, an ambitious man; a "bold, bad man;" nay, a would-be "despot and dictator," bent on making the Republic an Empire.

Here are three remarkable instances of a "change of base." Our own opinion is that this is too perilous a manœuvre for success—that the Democratic Party will be "caught in flank," and routed, horse, foot and dragoons. However, we shall certainly have one gauge to apply to the experiment. We know the votes of Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana before these remarkable changes were opposed; with them we can compare the voting in the same States to-morrow.

Remarkable Proclamation of Mayor Hoffman—The Election.

Mayor Hoffman's Proclamation, which will be found elsewhere, is a very extraordinary document. It insists on the necessity of preserving the public peace, encourages every citizen to exercise fearlessly his right to vote, relying on the protection of the law, and offers a reward for the arrest and conviction of persons charged with violating the election laws of the State. All this is well enough.

But the main part of the Proclamation is of another stamp. *It is an open assault upon the public officers, the judicial tribunals and the private citizens who have attempted to prevent the fraudulent issue of naturalization papers, to be used in voting.* Mayor Hoffman pronounces the charge that such frauds are in progress to be "gross and unfounded." He brands the action of "a Grand Jury of the United States Court," in presenting for trial the parties charged with these frauds, as illegal and prompted only by party motives. He denounces the United States Marshal, with bitter vehemence, for having detected the frauds alleged, and for taking steps to prevent their success, and he charges all who have been in any way connected with these precautionary measures, with having really sought to prevent naturalized citizens from voting and with really intending to perpetrate enormous frauds themselves.

Mayor Hoffman must have made up his mind to throw to the winds all regard for his reputation as an honest man, and a patriotic citizen, when he thus throws the shield of his official position and his personal character over the grossest and most shameless system of fraud by which the purity of the ballot-box was ever assailed.

It has been proved, by unimpeachable witnesses, to the satisfaction of a Grand Jury of the United States Court, that papers of pretended naturalization were sold openly,—by a man named Rosenberg, by the dozen, or by the hundred,—avowedly to be used as a basis for voting. Each paper was signed with the names of the officers whose signature was required by law,—the seal of the Court was duly affixed, and the formalities of the law were apparently complied with. But it was certain either that the official signatures were *forgeries*, or else that the officers signing had acted in flagrant violation of the law and were guilty of the most shameless crimes for the worst and most infamous purposes. Rosenberg's case was clear. The Grand Jury indicted him, and has put him on trial. And it is proposed to treat *all the parties involved* in the same way.

Against this Mayor Hoffman protests! As Mayor of the City he denounces this action. Why? Does he not regard the fraudulent issue of naturalization papers to be voted on, as a crime? Does he approve of thus vitiating the suffrage of the people? Suppose he were to be elected Governor by votes based on such fraudulent papers, would he feel comfortable and contented in a place thus won?

But Mayor Hoffman pronounces these charges "unfounded." How does he know this? What right has he thus to prejudge a case that is before the Courts? The very object of the Grand Jury in finding bills of indictment, and sending them for trial, is to determine, by judicial inquiry, whether the charges are unfounded or not. Mayor Hoffman has no more right to interfere, and to pronounce judgment in advance, in this case, than he has in any other case, civil or criminal, awaiting the action of the Courts.

Suppose the County Clerk, or any other official, should be found to have signed papers which he knew to be false, or to have done any other illegal, unjust and criminal act in this connection, does Mayor Hoffman think it wrong that he should be held to his official and personal responsibility for so doing? Is it "defying the authority of the Judges of the Supreme Court" to insist that they shall not make themselves parties to a gigantic fraud, and to punish them if they do? Is it "defying the authority of the seal of the Supreme Court" to insist that it shall not be prostituted to the service of crime, and to punish those who use it for that purpose?

"It is the first time in the history of the country," says the Mayor, "that United States Government officials have attempted to interfere with *free elections* in the Empire State." What does the Mayor mean by "free elections?" Elections at which every scoundrel may vote, whether he has a *right* to vote or not? At which he may vote as often as he pleases? Elections which may be decided and controlled by fraudulent votes—by votes cast by men who have no shadow of right, but who buy from corrupt officials forged papers which give them the pretended right? Is this Mayor Hoffman's idea of a "*free* election?" Is no election "*free*" in his opinion where there is an attempt to interfere with *such* "rights?"

Yet nothing else has been attempted. We defy the Mayor to show a single instance in which any attempt has been made to prevent any citizen, native or naturalized, who is legally entitled to vote, from doing so. The action of the courts and officials, to which the Mayor takes such strong exception, is *to protect naturalized citizens in voting*, by excluding the vagabonds and scoundrels who seek to destroy the weight of *their* votes by voting themselves on forged or false papers of pretended naturalization.

Mayor Hoffman's Proclamation is an open and a bold attempt to shield and protect this enormous fraud. It is an attempt to intimidate the courts, grand juries, and public officials from doing their duty, in bringing to justice those engaged in its perpetration. *It ought to have the opposite effect.* It ought to stimulate courts, grand juries, public officers, and private citizens, to a still more vigorous and vigilant prosecution of every man who has had anything to do, in any capacity, with this infamous attempt to pollute the very sources of political power, and to make popular elections in this country a farce and a crime. The Grand Jury should indict every official who has had any connection with these proceedings; and every citizen who knows anything of their guilt owes it to his country to put his knowledge at the command of the grand juries for their guidance and information.

Mayor Hoffman has not increased his chances of being elected Governor by issuing this proclamation. It is not creditable to him either as Mayor or as a gentleman. It shows him to be more of a reckless and unscrupulous partisan than we had ever deemed him.

Whitewashing the Rebellion.

To elect Seymour over Grant would be to *whitewash* the rebellion. It would give a color of respectability to what should be forever abhorred as the most heinous and infamous public crime in history.

The difference in the men, the difference in the platforms, the difference in the respective supporters—all combine to make this consequence inevitable. Grant is the most complete embodiment of the anti-rebellion spirit in the country. He was one of the promptest in the field to fight the rebellion, and from the outset dealt it the most crippling blows that were given, until at last he and no other man was the one to deal it its finishing stroke. It is impossible to deny that of all living men Grant was the most effective antagonist of the rebellion. It is equally undeniable that Seymour did more than any other Northern public man, directly and indirectly, to encourage and support it. At the very beginning, as Governor of the most populous and wealthy of the loyal States, he deliberately denied, in an Executive message, the right of the Government to combat the rebellion with force at all. He was engaged all through the war in inventing and using every possible argument, fallacy and cavil against its effective prosecution. At its very crisis—on the identical day when the rebellion sank forever to the earth, at Gettysburg and Vicksburg—he delivered in this City a two hours' speech, the whole tenor of which was to show that the Southern cause was strong, both in reason and in fact, and could not be overthrown. Not only in word, but in act, he did all that he possibly could do to thwart the Government in its struggle. It is demonstrable that the Government must have succumbed for want of military force if the other Governors had met its last calls for soldiers in the same captious and obstructive manner as did Gov. Seymour. It is equally certain that civil war would have overspread the entire North, thus realizing the last forlorn hope of the rebels, if disaffection elsewhere had been treated in the same way as the New-York riots were treated by Gov. Seymour.

The platforms upon which the two candidates stand are as wide apart as their personal antecedents. The one platform is as clearly as possible on the side of the Federal authority; the other platform is in the directest manner opposed to the Federal authority. Grant's position is exactly in line with his batteries at Vicksburg—a bastion of loyalty absolutely unassailable. Seymour's standing place is but a mere outjut of the outlook from which he so unctuously addressed the anti-draft mob. One of the worst of the rebels, Hampton, has publicly boasted that he penned with his own hand the most important part of the Democratic platform. With equal truth he might have claimed the whole, if regard were had to its uses as a rebel piece of work. On the other hand, every particle of the Republican platform bears the impress of a thoroughly loyal origin. It is all so intensely pervaded with loyalty that no traitor's hand can touch it. As differ the platforms and the candidates, so differ their adherents; around the one is found in the South every unrepentant rebel, every man who still glories that he fought in the Confederate armies, and, in the North, every malignant Copperhead who did what he could to hinder the successful prosecution of the war. The Union soldiers everywhere rally to the support of Grant with the same spirit that bound them to him through all the terrible fights of the Wilderness. As it is with the rank and file, so it is with all the leaders of the Union army. All the officers, from the highest down, are substantially a unit for the national cause, which has again been put under the leadership of their old chief. It has been a general rule throughout this whole political canvass, that the military leaders who made the brightest records during the war have been the very men who have spoken and toiled most strenuously for Grant. This attraction of the most tried patriotism of the land to the side of Gen. Grant in this political struggle, and the corresponding attraction of the most rebellious elements in the land to the side of Horatio Seymour, are facts as open to observation as the operations of any natural law, and are, in fact, as natural as anything in the world. Their explanation lies simply in natural affinity and nothing else. Every point of view, then, shows that this election is really a test of the present feeling of the people toward the late rebellion. Do they still condemn it as a crime forever execrable? Or are they willing to gloss it over, as they might a schoolboy's freak? These questions have now taken a shape not to be evaded.

First Congressional District.

We hear, on good authority, that the Democratic State Committee have ruled Mr. Dwight Townsend, of Richmond, out of the canvass for Congress; recognizing his Copperhead opponent, Mr. H. A. Reeves, of Suffolk, as the "regular" nominee. Mr. Townsend will no doubt submit, under private, if not public protest. This action of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's Committee comes too late, besides being too arbitrary to heal the trouble in the district, and it is doubtful whether it will effect the main object of imposing an obnoxious candidate upon a reluctant constituency. Mr. Reeves can still be defeated, single handed, by Col. A. M. Wood, the Republican nominee, *and he will be left at home*, if all the Republicans, uniting with the loyal War Democracy of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk, do their whole duty in uniting their forces to-day, and in voting together and to the last man at the polls to-morrow for Col. Wood. There was only 1,069 votes in the district against the Republican candidate two years ago.

MINOR TOPICS.

The party organs keep up the "good old habit" of flooding the public with the most startling revelations and "roorbacks" concerning the candidates just on the eve of the election, when it is too late to correct or expose them. Their columns are filled with disgraceful imputations and assaults upon their opponents. Fortunately the public has come to understand the nature and object of these devices very thoroughly. It is perfectly safe not to believe anything that may be said in a party print against the character of its opponents within three days of an election. The disgraceful maxim that "all is fair in politics" is expected to cover and excuse a multitude of falsehoods and libels perpetrated at the last moment.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District will make a united and vigorous effort to secure the election of George Starr, who is their sole candidate. He is a man of excellent judgment and good sense, has been all his life a resident of the district, and a zealous, working politician, and will make a safe, reliable and useful member of Congress. The attempts made by the organs of the Democratic Party to connect him with the profligacy and dishonesty of the Common Council are simply absurd. There is no more honest and upright citizen in the district or the State than George Starr.

It was announced by the cable a few days since that our Minister in London had laid the basis for a settlement of the *Alabama* claims with the British Government;—that a joint Commission is to be appointed, which is to *meet in London*, and receive all claims, hear them argued, and decide them, law points that may arise being submitted to the Emperor of Russia. There is only one point in this on which we propose to comment now. Why is this Commission to meet in *London?* All the claimants, merchants who suffered loss by the depredations of the *Alabama*, are Americans, and live 3,000 miles away. Why should they be forced to go to England, take their witnesses there, employ counsel there, and incur all the other enormous expenses of prosecuting their claims so far away? The Commission ought to hold its sessions in the United States, where all the parties who have business before it reside. In no other way can any proper hearing of these cases be had. The expense alone will prevent many claimants from taking their cases to London at all. We say nothing now of the influences, social, professional and personal, by which the members of the Commission would be surrounded in London. The single consideration of expense is quite enough to show the impolicy of holding the meetings there.

The Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District, (Fifteenth Ward,) will make a vigorous effort, we trust, for the election of their candidate, James A. Richmond. He is a young man of excellent character, good abilities and marked popularity. He has never been in office and has taken part only as a public-spirited and patriotic citizen in political affairs. He will make a good and reliable member, and will be elected if the Republicans of the district rally to his support.

In speaking of the Democratic movement just after the October elections, for a change of candidates, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, that "such a change at the eleventh hour has not often been witnessed; some States *have already voted on the Seymour ticket*, and the canvass *in that interest* is almost finished." The *Pall Mall* ought to understand our political forms better than this. It does not seem to be aware that the Presidential election occurs *in all the States* on the same day; and that one candidate is voted for at the same time as every other. No State has yet voted for President, nor is it possible to vote "on the Seymour ticket" any sooner or any later than on the Grant ticket; nor can the canvass "in the interest" of the one be finished before the canvass in the interest of the other. The October elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska were *State* elections for the choice of State officers and members of Congress. None of them had anything whatever to do with the Presidential election, and they were important only as showing that the Republican Party was in the ascendant in those States, and that it would, in all probability, remain uppermost in the Presidential contest. The fact that, in choosing local officers, those States voted for the Republican candidates, makes it reasonably certain that they will also vote for the Republican candidates in November. As it is believed that GRANT is much stronger than his party, his vote in November, in the States which elected Republicans in October, it is believed, will be much greater than their vote was then.

Gen. GRANT, while Texas and other Southern States were in a state of lawlessness and confusion, recommended the application of martial law to "one of these States," as calculated not only to repress crime there, but to be a "a warning to the others." This recommendation of a specific measure, to a specific case and for a specific purpose, is cited by the Democratic Press to show that Gen. GRANT had declared himself in favor of extending martial law to *all the States*, in due time, as circumstances might permit, beginning only with Texas. The object of this perversion of his meaning is to sustain FRANK BLAIR's denunciation of Gen. GRANT as a military usurper and dictator. Can anything be more desperate or unfair? Yet the *World* defends it!

The Union Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (Seventeenth Ward,) have united in the nomination of HERMAN G. CARTER for member of Assembly. Mr. CARTER is indorsed by the citizens of this district, and is a gentleman of ability and integrity of character. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment at the outbreak of the rebellion, serving in each call by the Governor for troops, and was Secretary of the Lincoln Campaign Club of this City during the last Presidential election.

When the *Round Table*, which until lately was opposed to the election of GRANT, saw that his success was certain, it came out and argued the importance of making his majority as large as possible; and now, in its last issue, it has set to work to prove that Gen. GRANT is a Democrat. It says that "GRANT has always been a Democrat," (no doubt of it!) that his "habits and sympathies are in a broad sense Democratic," (perfectly true,) that "many of his most influential adherents support him on the express ground of his being a Democrat," (certainly, certainly!) and that after his election "he will become more Democratic than ever." Who could dispute the validity and generosity of such statements? At all events the politics of the *Round Table* are now "on the square."

The *World* claims immense credit for its "stategy" in trying to get BLAIR off the ticket, and for "bringing our gallant and trusted SEYMOUR to the front." It must be pleasant for the *World* to cherish this delusion, if it can. There probably never was an act of greater folly, or one that did greater damage to a party, than the *World's* frenzied attempt to change the ticket on the eve of the election. If it had succeeded, it might have been vindicated, and possibly would have strengthened the party. But, as it failed, it was simply a damaging confession of weakness, of alarm, and despair. SEYMOUR was got on the stump by it, to be sure; but that has done no good. He has really been assailing BLAIR, while BLAIR has also taken the stump to reaffirm his revolutionary programme, to denounce and vilify GRANT as a usurper, and to predict that he "will never leave the Presidential mansion alive." The cause must be desperate which *such* "strategy" can help!

The "disfranchised Irish" of the Southern States have issued an address to their Irish fellow-citizens of the North, begging them to save them from "negro supremacy" by electing SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Nobody is disfranchised in the South now, unless he has been conspicuous in the rebellion for acts of inhumanity and violation of the laws of war. If the "Irish" who make this appeal have been "disfranchised" on such grounds, they will find very little sympathy among their Irish fellow-citizens of the North. A good many of the latter suffered at Andersonville; fancy one of the Irish keepers of the place (if an Irishman could be found who would stoop to such service) begging his victims here to save him from "negro supremacy." We suspect the address is bogus. Irishmen could not be found in the South to make such an appeal.

The *Albion*, the special organ of British sentiment and interests in this country, joins in the censure universally pronounced on Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's ostentatious demonstrations of regard and friendship for the Englishmen most conspicuous for zealous support of the rebellion during our civil war. His fraternization with Mr. LAIRD, who is only known in England, or anywhere else, as the builder of the *Alabama*, is censured as in specially bad taste. Mr. JOHNSON's course in these matters, the *Albion* thinks, is quite likely to arouse anew the ill-feeling to which they originally gave rise between the two countries, and thus to defeat the very object which Mr. JOHNSON, with ill-timed and ill-judged excess of zeal, thinks he has been pursuing. It says, with justice and truth:

> "Time and the pressure of many a political difficulty had combined to overlay, and smother up, as it were, the irritation hereupon that once possessed far and wide the people of this country. Mr. JOHNSON's overstraining of his points will, we apprehend, bring about its revival; nay, we are sorry to perceive, through the medium of the Press, that this result is already wrought out in an unpromising degree."

Whatever else may be said of the people in other sections of the Southern States regarding their feeling toward Northerners or foreigners, or carpet-baggers, by whichever name they choose to designate immigrants to the South, the people of East Tennessee are honest and earnest in their desire for immigration. We have received from our correspondent in Greenville, East Tennessee, a circular prepared by an Immigrant Association there for distribution throughout the Northern States. It contains a great deal of interesting information for those who are looking southward for a home, and will correct many erroneous impressions about that portion of the "Sunny South." There is no part of the world more attractive than East Tennessee.

It seems that the English opposition to Mr. BURLINGAME's Chinese mission originated from the representations made to the London newspapers by their correspondents in this country. These correspondents wrote as though Mr. BURLINGAME intended to jockey England out of the advantages she possesses in China; and, as a consequence, the feeling against him was strongly expressed. It is certain that since the arrival of Mr. BURLINGAME in London, he has been well treated by the high officials of the Government, and the tone of the Press regarding his mission has undergone a marked change.

In view of the fact that thousands of would-be voters in this City and in Brooklyn, who are not entitled to the right of franchise, have fraudulently registered, giving assumed residences, would it not be well for each Republican, *to-day*, to carefully review the poll-list of his district, to see that no illegitimate voters have given *his* dwelling as their residence? A prominent Republican Senator of this City recently discovered on the books of his district six false registrations of persons purporting to be inhabitants of his house, while another gentleman found that *nineteen* bogus names were enrolled from his residence. By exerting themselves in this matter Republicans may prevent a vast deal of fraud at the Tuesday election.

S. L. SPINK, who has been elected delegate to Congress from Dakota, writes a letter to a Chicago paper, in which he says that he was the only candidate who ran upon a straight Republican platform, and as an uncompromising Republican.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The "Lancashire Lass" has been played for a week, and may now safely be recorded as a success. This result is due in some measure to the skillful pruning bestowed on the work by the management, but more, we fancy, to the good humor provoked by Mr. J. W. WALLACK in the character of *A party by the name of Johnson*, and to a general tidiness of effect in the way of production. Intrinsically Mr. BYRON's piece is worthless. There is little invention in the plot, and no imagination in the dialogue. There are, however, two surprises which command the attention of the audience; and there are characters enough to insure a large interest in any good company playing them. The first of these surprises is when the *Lancashire Lass* writes an exceedingly indiscreet letter announcing to an adventurer her intention of running away with him. This impossible missive (for no lass in the world, and least of all a Lancashire lass, would think of compromising herself in such-wise) falls into the hand of her betrothed, after passing stormily through the hands of her father. The intended is of course overwhelmed, and the parent is uncontrollable in his indignation on the subject of his chey-ild. Being conveyed in a peculiar dialect, the paroxysms of the latter are additionally harrowing, and it is due to Mr. BROWNE to say that there was not a physical writhe or a mental anguish which he did not accurately and liberally display. That the gentleman should die before the opening of the next act was not at all remarkable, or, for that matter, to be deplored. He had no reason whatever to "go on" in the way he did, for, after all, he did not hear the contents of the letter. The surprise to which we have referred consists in the fact that *Ned Clayton* does *not* read the letter in his hand, but pretending to do so, composes a totally different one on the spot, which magnanimously and completely exonerates *Ruth*. The other surprise is shorter and quicker. It is when *Robert Redburn* is shot down by an unseen hand, and a grateful community demands to know who is the valued assassin. Mr. WALLACK, who has been carefully and even elaborately drowned in a preceding act, hereupon turns up again and says, "A party by the name of Johnson."

The piece will not bear analysis. The motives are inadequate, the language is inconsequential, and the situations have evidently been planned before anything else. It is on the latter, therefore, that the "Lancashire Lass" depends. There is a pier scene which opens with a prospect of suicide and ends with a suspicion of murder. It is effective, and contributes naturally to the success of the drama. The Australian sheep-farm is also good, but we did not suspect that Australia was a mountainous country.

There was a dry quaintness about Mr. J. W. WALLACK's performance which was in the highest degree amusing. The part could not be intrusted to better hands. The drunken scene in the third act has, we are glad to notice, been curtailed. It was superfluously long, even as a preparation for the pier scene. Mr. CHARLES FISHER as *Robert Redburn*, a wild adventurer in the first act and a notorious felon in the last, was acceptable in the gentlemanly portions of the text, but was conventional in the melo-drama. Mr. J. B. POLK, whose morose voice and sullen bearing are a positive drawback to every piece in which they are heard or seen, spoilt the first surprise, to which we have already referred. With the advantage of a situation so striking, it yet requires an actor to impart to it its full force. To snivel over the letter as though it were a penny valentine with four lines of doggerel at the bottom is not art. By far the best sustained minor character was that of *Mr. Danville*, played by Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL—a rising, careful and studious artist. Miss ROSE EYTINGE as *Ruth*, the Lancashire lass, has positively nothing whatever to do save to look pretty, and have a wrestle with *Robert* in the last act. Every one knows that she is more than equal to these emergencies. Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS as *Kate Garston* was tuned in the wrong key. It is not in the lady's nature to look spiteful and demented, conditions which are required by the author. Mrs. JENNINGS is gentle and elegant, and we are not sorry that she cannot throw off these characteristics. There were moments, however, which revealed an earnest and well-intentioned purpose. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN in the small part of *Fanny* was good, but acted too much to the audience.

The play has been most excellently put on the stage.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Kellogg series of performances came to an end on Saturday, when the lady appeared in a *Matinée* representation of the "Barber." The house was most admirably attended, as, indeed, it has been from the commencement. Miss KELLOGG's reception has been enthusiastic, and entirely worthy of her great popularity. Whether as *Rosina* in the "Barber," or as the favorite cantatrice of the concert-room, she has won once more the heartiest recognition of a large and loyal public. She has been constantly in good voice, and has again displayed the substantial merits of a thoroughly-acquired method, and the vivacity and quickness of an intelligent actress. We have on many occasions recorded her merits, and need only say that they have not in any way been interfered with or impaired by her visit to Europe. So short a stay could not be expected to produce any result that studious industry had not already achieved here. Miss KELLOGG will sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday, and thereafter will travel East under the direction of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH. We may be sure that she will meet with a hearty welcome. Upon her return to New-York we hope once more to hear her in opera, but with different support to that which has been recently vouchsafed to her. We trust, too, that no gymnast may have possession of "the principal art establishment in America." An opera on the trapeze with the guys and wires and platforms of M. LEOTARD's apparatus in the body of the house and upon the stage, is a sorry sight, and is apt to recall the downward career of the Astor-place Opera House, when the Muses were succeeded precipitously by M. DONEZETTI's monkeys. There is one comfort, however; the tumbler has met with a distinct failure, while the prima donna has been received with acclaim. We mean no disrespect to M. LEOTARD, who is as graceful as anything turning round in the air can be, and gets as near breaking his neck as any person of regular habits can be expected to get without great personal discomfort. Only the beer garden or concert saloon is his proper sphere, not the Academy of Music. And it may be added that, under the peculiar circumstances of Miss KELLOGG's return, it was not only vexatious, but spiteful, that, for the sake of a few dollars, she should be involved with the fag end of a circus—for on each night the Academy of Music had that appearance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

"La Grande Duchesse," after two hearty campaigns on Saturday—one at the *matinée* and the other in the evening—retired into private life, from which it is understood she will not withdraw during the season. Mr. BATEMAN, under these circumstances, falls back upon another beautiful but fickle favorite. The story of Helen and Paris will now aggravate the community. Mr. BATEMAN, it must be remembered, has a new *Paris*, resembling in this respect the Emperor NAPOLEON, and procured at a like reckless cost. Mr. DECRE is the gentleman in question. Some months ago he was in trouble about his wife *Eurydice*, who, despite the fact that he played the fiddle like an angel, chose to gallivant with *Pluto*. Mr. DECRE's performance of the part of *Orpheus* was memorable. It possessed the merit of being unobtrusive, yet carefully studied. We have no doubt he will make a good *Paris*. The rest of the distribution is excellent, and "La Belle Hélène," translated to Pike's Opera House, will, we fancy, be as successful as ever. New scenery and costumes have been provided for the occasion.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. GRAU has made several improvements in "Genevieve de Brabant," and notably in carting off much of the filth of the dialogue. The work may be considered now as a success, and as being on a steady run of some possible duration. The music, as we have before had occasion to remark, is in OFFENBACH's best vein, and its interpretation by Mr. GRAU's artists is excellent—albeit somewhat sobersided for opera bouffe. The dresses are magnificent, and the scenery good. Mlle. ROSE-BELLE sings and acts charmingly; but Mlle. DESCLAUSAS has not yet been seen or heard to advantage.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

Mr. DE CORDOVA's annual course of humorous lectures will begin at Steinway Hall on Monday next, and continue on successive Mondays until concluded. The subjects are the "Sprats at Saratoga," "Mrs. Grundy," and "Planchette,"—topics which suggest the very style of the lecturer, and which, we may rest assured, will be handled delightfully. The sale of tickets commences to-day, and as the demand is always great, intending purchasers had better provide themselves in time. The speculators are sure to do so, despite Mr. DE CORDOVA's laudable efforts to deprive them of the power.

MINSTRELSY.

The San Francisco Minstrels make no change in their burlesque to-night, but otherwise introduce several new features. "Barber Brown" draws as well as ever.

At KELLY & LEON's a new local version of "Orphee aux Enfers," introducing the entire music of OFFENBACH, will be produced to-night for the first time. It has been prepared with unusual care, and LEON will be the *Eurydice*. Two new artists also make their appearance, Messrs. LESLIE and RAYNOR.

The BRYANT's are also ready with a new burlesque on the well-known theme of "La Somnambula," cast to the entire strength of their admirable company. The full title of this novelty is, "La Somnambula, the Midnight Grecian Bender who Walked in Her Sleep; or, The Village Inn and the Count Out." If that don't draw, there is no strength in a title.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

Prof. RHODE's admirable entertainment of "Earth and Man," illustrating the History of Creation, continues to draw interested audiences to this establishment. It is now in its third week, and only needs to be better known to become a permanent institution in New-York. There is not the slightest doubt about its giving general satisfaction. The question of earthquakes and their causes is very intelligently discussed during the evening. The subject is a timely one just now, and full of interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. FORREST is to give but five more performances at Niblo's Garden. To-night the eminent tragedian will appear in Dr. BIRD's drama, "The Gladiator." Mrs. BOWERS is to play a week after Mr. FORREST departs, and following Mrs. BOWERS comes the London drama of "After Dark."

The present week is to be the last, also, in which Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will appear at the Broadway Theatre. To-night Mr. FLORENCE is to personate *Bob Brierly*, and Mrs. FLORENCE *Emily St. Evremond*, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Mrs. LANDER, in *Marie Antoinette*, will be the next novelty at his house.

The entertainment which is to precede "Ixion," at Wood's Museum this week, will be the old farce with the interrogating title, "Did you ever Send your Wife to Jersey?" Mr. BECKET, Miss ADA HARLAND and Miss MARY WELLS have parts in it. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons the burletta of "Cinderella" is to be presented.

The simple and flattering announcement to be made for the Olympic Theatre is, that "Humpty Dumpty" will be presented for the 259th time to-night.

The New-York Theatre will remain closed till Wednesday, for repairs, and on that night "Under the Gaslight" is to be revived with new effects.

The managers of the Bowery Theatre propose to produce the last London sensation, "After Dark," this evening. Mr. BOUCICAULT's name is not announced with the piece, but it is supposed to be his production.

"Novelties" have almost as long runs at the circus as in the theatre. Mr. LENT, we see, announces his Asiatic spectacle, "The Chinese Festival," for a third week, in connection with the usual Olympian games.

The European Circus under canvas in Thirty-fourth street, will keep open as long as the weather permits. The advance of the cold and rainy season must warn everybody that this permission must shortly be withdrawn.

Mr. DE CORDOVA is to begin his annual course of lectures at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening, Nov. 9, and continue on the two following Mondays. The first lecture will be about "Mrs. Grundy."

Mrs. BOWERS makes her first appearance, since her return from California, at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-night.

Mdlle. JANAUSCHEK's engagement in Boston continues most prosperous. She remains there this week.

Those of our readers who were fortunate enough to be present at the concert given at the residence of Hon. JAMES BISHOP, at New-Brunswick, on Friday evening, had a great treat. The concert was given for the benefit of the Sabbath School of St. James Church, and the following artists very kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. Maria Abbott, Miss Florence Rice, Mr. Centemari, C. Jerome Hopkins, Mrs. Eustaphieve, Mr. Bush, Mr. Weston and Prof. Garland. We need hardly hint that their coöperation rendered the concert a great success, and that the efforts of each and all the performers were heartily appreciated by an audience composed of the *élite* of New-Brunswick.

LOUISIANA.

The New Rebellion in New-Orleans—The Seymour and Blair Kuklux in Armed Possession of the City—Outrages on Republicans—Their War Cries "Death to Grant," "Death to Niggers," "Three Cheers for Blair."

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

Matters have grown worse and worse. During the whole of yesterday and last night the Seymour and Blair rebel clubs had the city virtually in their control. They were out in all parts of town, fully armed, some as infantry, others as cavalry, and others still as private citizens, bearing small weapons, as if for assassination purposes. The days and scenes of the war seemed fully restored. A state of excitement existed all over the city, the like of which has not been known since the period when the Secessionists took possession in 1861. Now, as then, Union men are marked for slaughter, and their houses are all carefully registered in the archives of the rebel Democracy, so as to have everything in readiness for the day of vengeance.

Republicans, while walking the streets yesterday and last evening, were eyed by the thugs and rowdies who held sway in the city, as if they were marked men, soon to be disposed of according to the determination of the central council of the "Knights of the White Camellia."

During the night the houses of many leading Republicans were visited by bands of mounted men, who, in some cases, were content to rob their victims of their money, jewelry, &c., while in others, after robbing and plundering, they destroyed the furniture and left the places in ruins.

Mr. P. M. WILLIAMS, Principal of one of the city schools, had all his money and jewelry stolen by one of these bands, about ten in number, who came up on horseback, hitched their horses directly in front of Mr. WILLIAMS' residence and placed Mrs. WILLIAMS (who was the only one of the family at home at the time) under guard while they sacked her dwelling, she looking on during the whole operation.

Mr. BELOT, another influential Republican, had both his place of business and dwelling broken up and all his goods, furniture, &c., destroyed or stolen.

Several Republican club rooms were visited and gutted, the torches, banners and other paraphernalia seized and borne by the Seymourites through the streets as if they were the trophies of a battle.

Early in the evening several hundred armed and excited rebels gathered around Police Headquarters fully resolved to seize them, and to create a new Police more to their liking than the present Metropolitan force.

While this crowd stood near the City Hall and close to the Police station, some of the streets near by were being paraded by the "Innocents"—a Seymour club composed chiefly of the most desperate men in the city—who hooted and yelled like so many savages. As they passed along the streets such language as the following was heard falling from their lips almost every instant: "Death to all carpet-baggers;" "Death to niggers;" "Three cheers for BLAIR;" "Death to GRANT;" "We are going to rule," &c., &c.

The crowd at the City Hall seemed bent on the accomplishment of their purpose to seize Police Headquarters and establish a force of their own liking. It looked so much like a terrific storm that might tend to injure the Democratic Party, that leading members of that party appeared upon the scene and, while denouncing Congress, reconstruction, the State Government, &c., begged the crowd to disperse.

Gen. STEEDMAN, a carpet-bagger from Ohio, got upon the City Hall steps, and, after denouncing all Republican carpet-baggers, advised the rebels to go home, and that all would be right when SEYMOUR and BLAIR would be elected.

Gen. HARRY HAYES, who was on the rebel side of "the late unpleasantness," while STEEDMAN was on the Union side, made a speech also, and told his rebel comrades that, if necessary, they might count on him to carry a musket, but that now he would advise them to go home.

Mayor CONWAY spoke, and told the rebels to disperse, and that when he wanted them he would call for them.

These appeals did not avail. A military officer had to appear in full dress, and absolutely order the crowd to disperse.

Soon Gen. ROUSSEAU had to turn out his artillery, cavalry and infantry, in order to influence the people to be quiet.

The Chief of Police, as a measure of conciliation, removed, for the time being, all the colored policemen from the Metropolitan force. During all these excitements the negroes have remained in their houses.

Gov. WARMOUTH yesterday informed Gen. ROUSSEAU that, in consequence of a law of Congress preventing the organization of a militia, by means of which he might be enabled to enforce the law, he could not secure the citizens of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Bernard and Orleans—including the City of New-Orleans—in their rights of life, liberty and property; that those parishes were in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and that he desired the military authorities to use their power to maintain the public peace in those localities. The Governor is reported to have telegraphed these facts to the Secretary of War, and it is said that Gens. ROUSSEAU and HATCH indorsed the Governor's statements as correct to the best of their knowledge.

To-day again the "Innocents" are out and parading the streets in small bands, killing inoffensive black men here and there. The city is in a state of anarchy, and, were it not for the military authority, not one leading Republican would be alive this morning. PAX.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen Oct. 17, and Southampton Oct. 20, reached this port last evening, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

An address had been presented to the Emperor NAPOLEON by about 100 influential English noblemen, M. P.'s, and other gentlemen, praying His Majesty to support the project of a submarine tunnel between England and France. The address is as follows: "To His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON the Third: Sire: We, the undersigned, subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, are informed that a committee of French and English gentlemen propose to ask your Majesty's support for the construction of a submarine tunnel intended to connect the railways of England with those of France, an eminently desirable work, which has become necessary to facilitate the social intercourse which has so rapidly increased of late years between the inhabitants of the two countries, and for the development of their trade and commerce. The realization of this noble enterprise, by strengthening the bonds which unite two great peoples, will be of immense advantage to both countries, and a memorable example of concord offered to other nations. We have the most earnest wish for the speedy success of this fruitful work, and we hope that your Majesty will deign to grant it your august protection. We are, Sire, with the most profound respect, your Majesty's most obedient humble servants."

Letters had been received in London from Dr. KIRK, at Zanzibar, dated the 29th of August. In them he states that dispatches have reached him from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, reporting "all well," dated from Cazembe's country and Marunga, in October and December, 1867; the previous dates were February, 1867.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had forwarded an address to the members of the Provisional Government in Spain, in which they express the desire that, while the great boon of political freedom is acquired by the Spanish people, the still greater blessing of personal freedom at the same time be conceded to the slave population in Cuba and Porto Rico. Such an act, the committee think, would ennoble the new Government, and not only exalt it in the estimation of the people of England and France, but would bring Spain into sympathy with the other leading nations of the civilized world; it would also, in all probability, stimulate Portugal and Brazil to follow so great an example.

The Prussian Parliament will be opened on the 4th of November. The budget will present a deficit of 760,000 liv. sterling. There is a fusion between the Progressists and the National Liberals.

The Papal Government has broken all official communication with Spain. The French Ambassador is officially intrusted with the interests of the Spanish subjects in the Pontifical States.

The Czar's ukase recently decreed to check maritime contraband is likely to raise international difficulties. That ukase extends to three nautical miles, the radius on the Russian coast, where cruisers will be empowered to visit suspected ships. Moreover, where cruisers shall begin to give chase in Russian waters they will have the power to continue it to any distance in neutral waters. The Chamber of Commerce of Konigsberg has already warned the Prussian Government about the dangers the commerce of that port may suffer from that ukase.

SPAIN.

The Situation—Intentions of the Provisional Government—The Future.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

There is nothing changed in the situation of Spanish affairs. The Manifesto to which I alluded in one of my recent letters, by which the Provisional Government was, expected to throw out some hints as to the future destinies of the country, is not quite ready yet. Matters proceed at a leisurely pace in Spain. What would elsewhere be denounced as "provoking slowness" is here dignified into "mature deliberation." But, notwithstanding this unaccountable delay, the real intentions of the Provisional Government are as well known as if the official organ had spoken out. Gen. PRIM has freely declared, through the medium of a French journal devoted to his interests, that "no other Government than a Constitutional Monarchy could suit the Spanish people." He has been twitted by a celebrated writer in another French newspaper, on the various grounds that "such a profession of faith on his part prejudges a question which, it had been agreed, was to be left for solution to the Spanish nation itself, as represented in a Constituent Assembly by Deputies chosen upon the principle of universal suffrage;" moreover, that "it is idle for Spanish statesmen to talk about a Constitutional Monarchy, for a Monarchy must needs imply a Monarch, and it would be vain for the Crown of Spain to go a begging for a wearer either among the reigning or among the dispossessed dynasties, inasmuch as insurmountable difficulties arise against every candidate that may be named;" that, consequently, "there is no other alternative left for Spain than a Republic, and that the attitude of the various revolutionary Juntas established throughout the Peninsula clearly points to the formation of a Federal Commonwealth."

Gen. PRIM carries an easy victory over all these objections. In the first place, he argues, there is no attempt, as there is no wish, on the part of the Provisional Government to impose their own views upon the nation. If they "pronounced" for the exclusion of Queen ISABELLA and of all the Bourbon dynasty from the Throne, and if they now advocate a Constitutional Monarchy as best suited to the wants and tendencies of the country, it is not because they wish in any manner to bias or even to guide public opinion; it is simply because they interpret it. Should the Constituent Cortes vote for a restoration of the Ex-Queen, the Ex-Queen would certainly be empowered to return. But there is little to be gained by speculating on similar contingencies. "Should the sky fall there would be a prodigious catch of larks." That the whole nation bodily has proscribed the Queen and her family is more than evident from the fact that even her staunchest champions and partisans have fallen away from her, and shun her contact in the very land of exile which they have been made to share with her. Canvass all the Spaniards in and out of Spain as you will, the Queen could muster no other votes than those of CLARET and MARFORI. In the same manner, the question of the form of Government is prejudged, not by the Provisional Government, but by the nation itself. "Why do you say to us that we cannot have a Monarchy without a Monarch?" says PRIM. "Will you tell us how we can make a Republic without Republicans?" It may require no less than a Diogenes' lantern to look for a man, but what blaze of light is sufficient to find a people? Now, there is not only no Republican people in Spain, but even no Republican Party. With the exception of a few very honorable, but very hazy and visionary, lunatics, the idea of a Republic is loudly and resolutely scouted by the very leaders of the so-called "Democratic" Party. One Orense and one Castelar would not make a Spanish Republic any more than one Ledru Rollin and one Louis Blanc do make a French Republic. No doubt, the Constituent Cortes might vote for a Federal Commonwealth if they choose—only, they won't.

Such are the intimate convictions of the Provisional Government and of all the politicians working with them in the various Juntas and committees; and they think it not only their right but also their duty to speak out and to act up to those convictions. There may be no design to bias or even to guide opinion, but it may be desirable to prepare by enlightening it. The Provisional Government need not convey their own views to the people, but it is important that they should reveal to the people the people's own mind, that they should tell the Spaniards what the Spaniards themselves wish, for consciousness of its own aims and aspirations rises slowly and confusedly in the brains of a multitude.

Gen. PRIM and his friends are rebuked for their inconsistency in scheming a Monarchy without a Monarch. "If you were Monarchists," it is urged, "you should have spared the Throne in your demolition of the Government; you should either have made the best of the Sovereign you had, or you should have had another Sovereign ready to be substituted immediately in her stead." PRIM and his friends avow the disadvantage under which they have been and are still laboring. To overthrow the Bourbons was a matter of sentiment; it was a necessity of poetical justice. To have a successor near at hand would have been a matter of political wisdom; but till the throne was vacant it was neither prudent nor practicable to bargain for it. "First catch your hare," is the only sound doctrine. SERRANO and his friends of the Union Liberal are still suspected of harboring the Duke of Montpensier as their King *in petto*. It is likely enough that some understanding between that Pretender and the banished Generals existed. But, somehow or other, the Duke of Montpensier missed his chance. Had he boldly and openly cast in his lot with his partisans, had he shown himself at Cadiz on the 27th of September, and had the cry from the beginning been "Down with ISABELLA, and up with FERDINAND," he might have been the William of Orange of the Spanish monarchy. But he tarried behind at Lisbon with the silly *Nolo episcopari* simper on his lips. If people take him at his word—if Spain, like a coy beauty, tells him, "Whoever does not wish for me does not deserve to have me"—he has only himself to blame. Whether he coveted the crown or not, he knows best; but what every one is now sure of is that "he shall not get it."

With the exception of that negative certainty, however, nothing whatever can positively be asserted about the future King of Spain. The Provisional Government will go or send about in quest of him. It is a melancholy evidence of the degree of abjection into which royalty has everywhere fallen, that not only is there not one among the various Princes who have been named that may be said to have anything in the world to recommend him, but not even one who is not seriously objectionable on some ground or other. There is no question about best or worst. Beggars should not be choosers. What is essential is that the Provisional Government should be able to propose a candidate who may be made at all acceptable, and who may be sure to accept. All that requires a little management, both diplomatic and parliamentary. About the former the Provisional Government will immediately go to work, if, indeed, they are not already at work. But the result of their contrivances abroad will, formally at least, be kept as a secret at home till the subject can be referred to the Constituent Assembly, two or three months from this date.

In the meanwhile nothing can be more marvelous than the equanimity with which the present rulers look forward to this inevitable delay. They apprehend no danger from so protracted a period of suspense. Spain has now little less than 500 different Governments. Everywhere the revolutionary Juntas exercise sovereign power, and turn it to every purpose that may be deemed conducive to local interests, regardless of the exigencies of the common welfare. It is chaos, no doubt, general anarchy, though as yet not characterized by any very deplorable excesses. Very little harm has as yet been done that may be called serious, and absolutely none that may be considered irreparable. In the meanwhile the supremacy of the Provisional Government is everywhere readily and cheerfully acknowledged. Most of the Governors, civil and military, are already at their posts, and the revolutionary Juntas either resign their office, or make it subservient to the development of the central authority. Nothing hitherto could be more docile or more amenable to rule than the majority of these Juntas. They may err, but they do not stubbornly persevere in error. The Junta of Barcelona has issued a decree providing for the demolition of one of the forts which command the city, and which was peculiarly obnoxious to the people as a curb upon their riotous disposition. That citadel was doomed, contractors for the work of destruction were already forthcoming, and the site had been parceled tout and advertised for sale in building lots; but the Provisional Government gently represented that "the fortifications of Barcelona were of vital importance for the safety of the State, and that any interference with them should at least be put off till it could be referred to the Cortes of the nation"—and the rash decree was rescinded, and the obnoxious stronghold will be left standing till the competent authorities decide on its fate.

It is precisely because the country exhibits so much power of self-control, because the maintenance of order has proved hitherto so easy a task, that some people ask why a state of things which must necessarily be prolonged for the next three months, and which causes no uneasiness for so considerable a period, might not be allowed to continue for an indefinite time—why what is exceptional might not become normal, what is provisional might not be accepted as permanent. Spain is now, and will for three months be, to all intents and purposes, a Republic. Why not a Republic for three years or three centuries? Why should Spain be saddled with a Prince about whom she can know but little, and care even less? Whatever Government may be contrived, Spain is already most essentially a Democratic State. She is wedded to universal suffrage, to the most unlimited freedom of the Press, of meeting, of association, &c. Rear up ever so high a throne, it will have to be "grounded on republican institutions." We may be told that a throne is a stopgag against citizen ambition; that legitimate succession removes a periodical bone of contention; that a well-understood Constitutional Government is nothing but a Republic with a perpetual Presidency. But what need is there of a Prince, of a foreign Prince, possibly of an idiotic or profligate Prince, whose utmost merits lie in the prospects he may hold out of uninterrupted descent? Will not a subject do as well? Has not Spain some well-known, able and popular citizen to whom she may look up as the head of a new dynasty? Can she do better than proclaim President PRIM Dictator PRIM, or, finally, King or Emperor DON JUAN PRIM?

Such are the suggestions insidiously put forward by some of PRIM's bitterest enemies, and repeated by some of his more zealous than rational friends. Were it not for PRIM himself, the thing would be feasible enough. But PRIM knows better. I have described the General as an ambitious man; I meant no blame by it, for the limits which part ambition as the worst of vices from ambition as the greatest of virtues can be traced by no human hand. PRIM is ambitious. He knows his own worth; he feels himself born to rule; he has the welfare of his country at heart as well as in hand, and he feels confident that no man is more able or willing to promote it than himself. Happen what may, PRIM must be at the head of the Spanish Government, or he will see the reason why. Pound all the Kings and Princes of Europe in a mortar, knead them into one royal candidate possessing all the requisites for the kingly office, bring him to Madrid, and I defy you to rouse in his favor one-tenth of the enthusiasm which burst out spontaneously on PRIM's triumphal entrance into Madrid on the 7th inst. But there are men who are born to be Kings, and there are other men destined to be only King-makers. PRIM is not the man to give in to so silly a temptation. I will not say that he would put away a crown if he could have it, if he could quietly and safely have it. I give him no unnecessary credit for disinterestedness and self-denial; but I stand up for his good strong sense and discretion. He knows very well what a crown of thorns the royal diadem would be on the brow of any Spanish subject. He is thoroughly aware of the evanescence of even such popularity as is now so noisy about him. He can easily anticipate the envy, the heart-burning, the implacable rancor of those who are now his equals, the disappointment of the masses, their readiness to break the idol they have themselves placed on the altar. Of course—at least very probably—opposition could be put down with the strong hand. But many a man who could make up his mind to be a King would shrink from the necessity of becoming a tyrant. It is not every man who would have the heart to make a *coup d'état*, or "wade through slaughter to a throne." I feel very confident that PRIM's ambition is not of the crimson dye. He might find himself under the cruel necessity of shedding blood for his country's safety; but he will certainly not put himself in a position to do so for his own elevation or aggrandizement. Hitherto he has looked upon the scheme as the mere brain-sick vision of idle speculators. But were the thing presented before him in a more serious shape, I am sure he would recoil from it with disgust and abhorrence, and withdraw himself from it with invincible resolution, were it even necessary to break off from friends and country and once more to seek the quiet and obscurity of his safe refuge in the Harrow-road.

VESUVIUS.

Another Eruption Described.

Naples (Oct. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

Another eruption of Vesuvius is a *fait accompli*, and, to quote the words of one of our journals, the mountain, like royalty, is honored with a daily bulletin. I call it another eruption; but, in truth, Vesuvius has not been quiet since last November, when it astonished visitors and alarmed the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood by its brilliant displays. The same cone which was then in action has been more or less active ever since; but it is only since the beginning of this month that evident signs were observed of increasing action. The scientific apparatus on the mountain about Oct. 1 gave the first unmistakeable signs of what was coming. Then the puffs of light steam or smoke grew into columns of dark black smoke—tongues of lambent fire followed, just licking the edges of the crater, accompanied by discharges of artillery and heavy showers of red hot lava and ashes. Day after day this activity increased, until, on the night of the 8th inst., after a slight shock, the old cone was rent in two, and a deluge of lava came rushing forth and ran down to the foot of the great cone, crossing at one point the new path which has been traced out for the convenience of visitors. Since that the course of the lava has increased in abundance and rapidity, and as the agitation of the scientific instruments is increasing also, there is every probability that the exhibition will be as magnificent as it was at the beginning of the year. The wind, which has for some time been in the southeast, bears the copious volumes of smoke toward the northwest, sweeping over the Bay just in front of Naples, while the lava is pouring down toward the Atrio del Cavallo, in the direction of the Hermitage, presenting from a distance a magnificent spectacle. Especially does it so now, when clouds sweep wildly over the sky, for stratum after stratum is lit up until the whole atmosphere appears to be on fire. To add to the grandeur and solemnity of the scene the detonations, or rather "thunderings," have been frequent and loud, shaking the ground in the neighborhood more or less severely. From the commencement of the new symptoms Prof. PALMIERI has been in residence at the Observatory, in order to complete and confirm the observations which he made made at the beginning of the year. You will remember that one of these observations led him to adopt the theory that volcanic action is subject in a certain degree to lunar influence. Of course, all to whom an eruption is a novelty have been rushing over to ascend the mountain; the weather has, however, been most inauspicious, and on several evenings travelers have been driven back by the violence of the storms. As great crowds of visitors may be expected I repeat the expression of a hope that at Resina and elsewhere on the line of route better accommodations and greater facilities may be provided for those who make the ascent. Horses are often wanting, order and regularity almost always. No one should be permitted to go up the mountain while in conflagration without a guide, and the tariff of the guide should not only be regulated but enforced.

The Silent Sewing-Machine.

Of all the sewing-machines that we have yet heard operate, none makes so little noise as the WILLCOX & GIBBS. While the lowest reading or conversation can easily be heard during its operation, some others literally drown the loudest talking, thus rendering an otherwise quiet home a noisy workshop. This machine has acquired a well-deserved fame, which is rapidly increasing; and we know of those who would gladly exchange machines of other make for this. It sews beautifully, runs easily, and is unquestionably the least complicated in the market. Having one in our family, we know whereof we speak.—*A. W. Gray, Cleveland, Ohio.—Adv.*

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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Restores Gray Hair not by any chemical effect, but by developing the natural coloring fluids. It never fails in a single case to produce the desired result. Sold by all druggists. WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, No. 7 6th-av.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—Now is the time to clear the complexion for the Winter, from those disagreeable discolorations, by using Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Tourists will find the American House, BOSTON, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Café, billiards, passenger elevator, suites of rooms, baths, &c.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

GALLATIN—DAWSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. W. H. Neilson, JAMES GALLATIN, Jr., to ELIZABETH H., daughter of the late Benjamin F. Dawson.

ODELL—HAMMOND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Monticello, N. Y., by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., HAMILTON ODELL, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH A. HAMMOND, of the former place.

THERIOTT—DALY.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Isador Daubresse, S. J., CHARLES J. THERIOTT, of New-York, to LOUISA, only daughter of K. B. Daly, Esq., Highbridgeville, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 31, at 3½ o'clock, JOSEPHINE V. A., daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her parents, No. 38 West 21st-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 1, FREDERIC BRONSON, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COMB.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at Morristown, N. J., ABEGIL PAMELIA COMB, aged 72 years.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown this day, (Monday,) Nov. 2. The Hudson River train will leave 30th-st. depot at 9½ o'clock A. M., and services will be held at Dr. Todd's Church on the arrival of the train. The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

COIT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 1, at his residence in this City, HENRY A. COIT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERDON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, JOHN B. FERDON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.; also, the members of Empire Lodge No. 64; also, Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F.

GUNTHER.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 30, CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, senior partner of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his sons, C. Godfrey, John C., Wm. Henry and F. Frederick Gunther, and of his son-in-law, G. H. Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HARRIMAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, JOHN NEILSON, son of J. N. and Elizabeth G. Harriman, aged 8 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, from his father's Residence, Bay Shore, Greenville, N. J. Carriages in waiting at Jersey City Ferry, on Jersey City side, at 11 o'clock.

KERR.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, JOSEPH H. KERR, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, John Kerr, No. 32 East 36th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LUDLAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 31, WILLIE S., infant son of Fitch R. and Lillie E. Ludlam, aged 14 months.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment this (Monday) morning.

McVICKAR.—At his residence at Bloomingdale, on Thursday, Oct. 29, in the 82d year of his age, Rev. JOHN McVICKAR, D. D., late Professor in Columbia College.

The funeral service will be held in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 9½ A. M. The remains will then be taken to Hyde Park for interment by the 11:30 train Hudson River Railroad. Friends can return to the City by the 3½ express train from Albany, which will stop by arrangement at Hyde Park.

SALOMON.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 1, Mrs. RACHEL SALOMON, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and the members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Israel J. Salomon, No. 11 West 18th-st., this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

A. S. VAN PRAAG, President H. M. B. S.

SOMMERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, ELIZA B., wife of Rev. Charles G. Sommers, D. D., in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 17 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

CHARTER OAK LODGE No. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication, in Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Wor. Brother, JOHN PIERCE. By order of

JAS. Y. WATKINS, Jr., M.

WILLIAM B. SMEETON, Secretary.

The faculty and students of Columbia College are requested to attend in a body at the funeral of Rev. Dr. JOHN McVICKAR, Professor Emeritus of the College, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., this morning, (Monday,) Nov. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GUNTHER.—The members of the fur trade are requested to attend a meeting at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, at the office of L. J. & I. Phillips & Co., No. 53 Greene-st., to take measures for paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS & CO.,
M. M. BACKUS,
WM. MOSER,
HARRIS & BUSSAK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For more than a year past, a man giving his name as "Davis" has been going about the City ordering goods, &c., of merchants, traders and mechanics, in my name. So many have been put to loss and inconvenience through this man, I feel compelled again to warn all persons against him. He is entirely unknown to me, and makes use of my name only to commit fraud upon others.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:30, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

$5 SEWING MACHINE, LICENSED BY the Combination Companies. Send stamp for sample of work, or call and see it in operation at LEWIS P. TIBBAL'S, No. 478 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $6 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS, REMEMBER,

ISAAC J. OLIVER

IS YOUR CANDIDATE

FOR SUPERVISOR.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For Assembly,

JAMES M. THOMSON, JR.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THOUGHT OF JOHN T. HOFFMAN IN 1863.

UNION HEADQUARTERS,
NO. 630 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Union Judiciary Convention, to inform you that on the 1st inst. you were unanimously nominated by that Convention as its candidate for Recorder of the City of New-York. The Committee were instructed further to declare that the nomination was made for the reasons that your judicial judgments have been impartial and uninfluenced by partisan considerations—that the manner in which you have performed your official duty demands your reëlection—and that you have been neither doubting nor cold in the support of the national cause.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN SEDGWICK, Ch'n, IRA O. MILLER,
WALDO HUTCHINS, GUY R. PELTON,
JOHN H. WHITE, FRED'K. OLMSTEAD.

To Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Gen. Sigel having peremptorily declined, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, the undersigned Chairmen of the County Conventions, after consultation with prominent Union men, nominate HORACE GREELEY for the office of Register of the County of New-York.

GEORGE W. BLUNT,
Chairman of the 22d-st. Convention.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Chairman of Conference Com. of 23d-st. Convention.

BROOKLYN CITY TICKET.

For Comptroller,
EVAN M. JOHNSON.

For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
ISAAC BADEAU.

For City Treasurer,
CORTLAND A. SPRAGUE.

For Auditor,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress,
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,
GEORGE STARR.
WM. ORTON, Chairman.
A. H. KEECH, A. M. EAGLESON, Secretaries.
HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEO. E. HILL, GEO. H. MACKEY, Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, FIFTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM C. HANNA.
SAMUEL NASH, ELLERY DENNISON, Chairmen.
EDWARD HALLOCK, W. J. JEROLEMON, Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
For Congress:
WILLIAM LAIMBEER.
E. C. COWDIN, Chairman of Convention.
J. W. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Electors of the Fifth Assembly District will please take notice that WILLIAM C. HANNA will remain a candidate for Member of Assembly until the close of the polls. All the reports to the contrary are false, and only intended to deceive and mislead. If my friends will support me with the same good faith with which I am running, I can be elected.

WILLIAM C. HANNA.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
for Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.
J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretary.
GEO. E. HILL, Chairman.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
GEORGE W. CLARK, Chairman.
F. H. CONKLING, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND.
JAMES JACKSON, W. W. WHITNEY, Secretaries.
GEORGE WILKINSON, NELSON D. THAYER, Chairmen.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR:
JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
14th Assembly District—17th Ward.
For Member of Assembly,
HERMAN G. CARTER.

THE ONLY UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY in the Seventeenth District,
GEORGE P. BRADFORD.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.
S. W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY SIXTEENTH DISTRICT,
PETER WOODS.
NO SURRENDER.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, NINETEENTH DISTRICT,
RICHARD H. GREENE.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For member of Assembly, Eleventh District,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Chairman Nominating Committee.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—I am a candidate for Member of Assembly, in opposition to the "handful of treacherous politicians in the City of New-York, whose god is gold, and whose organ is the *World*," and *will* be until sundown on election day, D. V. JOHN W. BENNETT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth Assembly District,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.
J. L. OOUENHOVEN, Chairman.
J. B. QUACKENBUSH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
Union Republican Nomination.
For Assembly,
SPENCER KIRBY.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
ROBERT C. BROWN.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION Republican nomination. For Assembly,
DANIEL S. RIDDLE.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	111	111¼
Coupon, 1881.....	115⅝	115⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Reg., '62....	106¾	107	10-40 Registered.	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon....	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112⅛	112⅜	Gold..............	133⅜	133⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112⅜	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅜	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	110⅞	111			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Loans negotiated.

R. H. FISK & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 6 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates all issues of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

and execute all orders for purchase and sale of the same.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

dealt in on commission only.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 495, 549, 720, 740, 759, 791, 981, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 43, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1868, on the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR
State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE.

20 YEARS' 7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. COUPONS DUE FIRST OF JANUARY AND JULY.

The entire line of road constructed, and to be constructed is, from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles, (forming the only direct connection between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads with the waters of the Bay of San Francisco,) and from Davis' Junction to Marysville, 45 miles, making a total of 105 miles. The road is finished to within seven miles of Sacramento, and will be in operation to that city next month. The Marysville branch, 45 miles, is in process of construction, the grading nearly completed, with one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased and on the way, and will be laid, and the whole road compled early the coming Spring.

The road is fully equiped with first-class rolling stock.

The earnings for the month of September on 46½ miles then in operation was $17,500, gold, exclusive of all construction traffic.

The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000, or less than $22,000 per mile. The net receipts now are more than double the interest on the whole issue of Bonds, and when the road is completed it is estimated they will reach $125,000, gold, per month. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, including the lands at Vallejo, which are very valuable.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating the following described CHECKS, lost or stolen from the subscribers on Saturday, the 31st October, viz.:

J. K. Gracie & Haight, check on the National Bank of the Commonwealth, dated Oct. 31, 1868, to order C. K. Sutton, for $9,042 84.

M. L. B. Martin, on the Mechanics' National Bank, dated Oct. 31, 1868, to order C. K. Sutton, $49 07.

O'Brien Brothers, on the Mechanics' National Bank, to order of A. C. Kingsland & Sons, for $567 90.

Boyes, check to order A. C. Kingsland, $175.

The two first checks were indorsed "for deposit to credit C. K. Sutton." The two latter, indorsed "for deposit to credit D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton," and payment of same has been stopped at the banks. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the above to

D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,
No. 55 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUpons Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupon Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that day at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, NO. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON SECOND mortgage bonds of Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 2d proximo.

B. E. SMITH, President.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election by the stockholders, of eight members of the Council, will take place on MONDAY next, (Nov. 2,) in the Council Room, at 9 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open one hour.

COUPONS OF PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS, due Nov. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William-st.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD Company Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st November, 1868, will be paid at my office, No. 20 Broad-st.

G. E. TAINTOR, Agent.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November.

The transfer-books are closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors, free from taxation, payable on the 2d day of November next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEN-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM NOV. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEWITT C. HALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MENTHEIM LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mentheim Lowenstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BIRCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John S. Birch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.

o26-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—No. 1,272.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick W. Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CORLIES, bankrupt.—No. 1,508.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Corlies, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o19-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. OLDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas L. Olden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

n2-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. OVERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry J. Overman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.

n2-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAMPION BISSELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Champion Bissell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o19-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. RYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John B. Ryer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.

o26-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. BLACK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward G. Black, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1868.

o26-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HASBROUCK and CHARLES C. PETERS, composing the copartnership firm of Hasbrouck & Peters, of the City of New-York, bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles B. Hasbrouck and Charles C. Peters, composing the copartnership firm of Hasbrouck & Peters, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.—Dated Oct. 29, 1868.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WEHMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Frederick Wehmann, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District Court of said District.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o19-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 929.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Wright, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

o26-law3wM* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of William Williams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of October, 1868.

G. MONTAGUE.
n2-law3wM* GEORGE H. CAREY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants for very desirable situations; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers, &c., American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SALESMEN WANTED—ONE FOR LINENS and white goods, another for laces and embroideries; must be thoroughly conversant with goods, and well acquainted with wholesale buyers. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO CAPABLE SCOTCH OR English women, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress and chambermaid; wages $18 and $15 a month. Apply on Monday at Mrs. SANDERS', 45 3d-av.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN CUT, fit and trim perfectly, will go out by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Coöperative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at No. 360 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO PERFECTly understands her duties. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or as seamstress alone; is competent for either; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; call or address for one week; ring third floor bell.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended excellent Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; understands all kinds of French fluting and polishing and laces; will go to any part of the City for them; punctual in taking them home. No. 824 3d-av., corner 54th-st., top floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can be seen at the house of her present employer. Call or address, from 10 till 3, Monday, Nov. 2, at No. 237 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing, or will do general housework in a small family; is a good laundress; will go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and thorough waitress, in the City or country; the cook makes all styles of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; the waitress takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or thorough chambermaid; wages $14 and $12. Call at 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist with growing children; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 202 West 46th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good reference; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 52 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups and desserts; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do any kind of up-stairs work; thoroughly understands all parts; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on four different machines; would assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 245 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very respectable French Protestant woman; has the best City reference, and is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams; excellent baker; bone, lard, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a thorough cook for a private family; cannot be beaten in both meats and pastries; best of City reference; will go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook, bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 21st-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation; is willing to assist in the washing, or do plain sewing; wages $10. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a thoroughly competent and most valuable Protestant woman; can take the entire charge; is a good sewer; will be highly recommended. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days, at No. 239 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE wish to procure situations for a laundress and a chambermaid, both of whom can give the best of references. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day or week to sew; can cut and fit children's clothing, and trim ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; good City references. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or assist in chamberwork and grown children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands serving party dinners, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house, or go out by the day. Address Mrs. HAMALYN, No. 37 Oliver-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address Mrs. A. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 822 3d-av., corner of 54th-st., top floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation to do housework in a small private family; good references. Apply for two days at No. 243 East 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN who is faithful and honest and understands the care of horses and general work; wages moderate. Inquire of MEAD, LUCEY & CO., No. 47 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. No. 324 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork, or do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 252 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has excellent City references. Apply at or address 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 594 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECABLE young girl, civil and obliging, with best City reference, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone. Call at No. 817 6th-av., near 46th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A COMPETENT person to go out to do day work, or would take in washing. Can be seen or addressed at No. 118 West 16th-st., or at Mrs. Smith's, No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to do chamberwork and help with the washing. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, RETURNING TO town, wishes to find a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at the residence No. 247 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Swedish Protestant woman, as nurse, to take charge of one baby. Call at No. 353 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN experienced woman. Apply to her employer, No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, grooms, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av. and 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every nation, both Protestant and Catholic.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a first-class groom; is a good, careful driver, and willing and obliging in every way, and has lived with the best of families; the best of City reference given. Call on or address, A. H., carriage factory corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF age, a situation; is a good plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address JOHN WHITTAKER, No. 425 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, on account of last employer selling out; has best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business. Apply at the residence of his present employer, No. 57 5th-av., on Saturday and Monday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S situation, or both, by a single Englishman; can milk; is competent and has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED— A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as porter; can give good City reference. Address J. F. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS
in every desirable combination of colors.
NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SERGES FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW PARIS MOIRE-ANTIQUES,
in all the new colors, at $3 per yard, worth $5.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Robes de nuit, Chemises, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset-covers and undergarments of every description.

Children's Dresses, Skirts, Undergarments, Sacques, Hats and Caps.

Boys' Suits, Coats, Blouses, &c. Infants' Wardrobes. Bridal Trousseaux.

A large lot of Children's Cloaks and Sacques at half price.

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,
Beautifully trimmed, on hand or to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
a lot of
WINTER BASQUES AND SACQUES,
REDUCED FROM $30 AND $40 TO $15.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Rich Paris Silks, Black, Plain and Fancy, including all the new shades for evening wear; Velvets in all colors and widths; Satins, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,

French and English Dress Goods, including Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Poplins, Epinglines, Imperial Cords, French Merino, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

A full assortment of Bombazines, Serges, Australian Crapes, Tamises, Poplins, Biarritz and Empress Cloths, Mohairs, Alpacas, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c., at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOSIERY & GLOVES.

Courvoisier's celebrated Kid Gloves; low-priced Kid Gloves; Lined Kid Gloves.

Dogskin and Wool Gloves for Winter.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated Hosiery of our own importation; French Hosiery; Silk, Silk and Wool and All Wool Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Collars, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

FANCY CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Velveteens, Plushes, &c., &c., the finest assortment ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Shawls, Flouncings, Fichus, Point Lace Sets, Barbes, Parasol Covers, Handkerchiefs, Trimming Laces; Paris Embroidered Sets, Inserting, &c., &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 641 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Tambour and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Muslin Draperies, Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Cords and Tassels, Bands, Loops, Cornices, Shades and Shade Holland Fixtures, &c., &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Counterpanes, Quilts, Tidies, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, BEDDING, &C.,
(AT GRAND-ST. STORE ONLY,)
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF ABOVE GOODS EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY. BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING, AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

FALL STYLES.

BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS
At Moderate Prices.
No. 30 East 14th-st., near Union-square.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt.
O. G. HOOK.

A STORE ALWAYS CROWDED.

DESIRABLE LOTS FROM EVERY AUCTION SALE.

Ladies make out your lists and call early.

You are almost sure to find the article you want 50 per cent. under Broadway prices.

SPECIALTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We have the cheapest and largest stock of Silk Fringes and Dress Trimmings ever offered in this City.

Splendid stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Merino Undergarments.

Splendid line Embroidered Edgings, Insertings, Laces, &c.

Large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Comforters, Towels, and everything in Housekeeping Goods at low prices.

We keep the largest stock of small wares in the City.

Misses' Kid Gloves, 7s.; Children's, 6s.; Ladies', $1 and $1 25.

500 pieces Silk Bonnet Velvets, $2 per yd., worth $5.

10,000 yds. Nottingham Lace, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. per yd., bargain, with 5,000 other lots, which customers should examine before purchasing.

RONALDSON & MEARES,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS

Having returned from Paris, has now open an elegant and extensive assortment of
CLOAKS,
COSTUMES,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

HOTEL,
HOUSE AND FAMILY FURNISHING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are prepared to offer
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
(All widths and qualities,)
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
(En suite and singly,)
TABLE DAMASKS, by the yard,
FRUIT AND TEA DOILIES,
BUFF, PINK AND GRAY DAMASK,
LUNCH CLOTHS & NAPKINS,
TURKISH AND SULTAN BATH TOWELS,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS,
(Fringed and plain,)
TOWELINGS, of every description,
RUSSIA AND BIRD'S-EYE DIAPERS,
LINEN FLOOR AND STAIR DRUGGETS,
WINE AND TEA CLOTHS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS,
EXHIBITION AND MARSEILLES QUILTS,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS,
FRENCH SHIRTING AND OPERA FLANNELS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC
SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES, BY THE YARD OR PIECE;
WHITE AND COLORED TARLATANS,
REAL SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC AND JACONET MUSLINS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN CANTON FLANNELS,
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER CAMBRICS,
SILESIAS AND CRINOLINES,
BROWN HOLLANDS AND FRENCH GRAY LINENS,
TIDIES AND TOILET COVERS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TAMBOUR AND NOTTINGHAM LACES,
IN CURTAINS AND BY THE YARD,
VESTIBULE LACES AND
WHITE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW PRESENT MARKET RATES.
CANAL CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE LARGEST STOCK
IN THE
UNITED STATES
OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
CANAL CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BED COMFORTABLES!
BED COMFORTABLES!
BED COMFORTABLES!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, EMBRACING EVERY DESIRABLE SIZE AND QUALITY, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WM. GARDNER,
NO. 244 CANAL-ST.,
Bet. Broadway and Centre-St.

HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 747 BROADWAY.
NEARLY OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,

Are receiving from Auction new and handsome styles of

DRESS GOODS
VERY CHEAP.

Astrachan Cloths and Plush, Irish Poplins, Rich Black and Colored Silks.

A full line of Dry Goods, Housekeeping Articles, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Table Cloths, Napkins and Toweling, &c., &c.

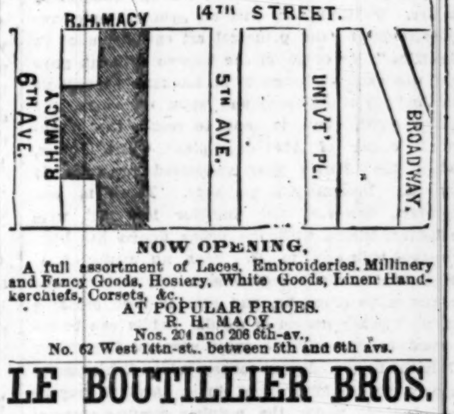
MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, &c.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
AT REDUCED PRICES,

And Hosiery of all kinds, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.



NOW OPENING,

A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Will move in a few days to
UNION SQUARE.
They now offer great bargains in
4-4 TWILLED SERGE at 50 cents.
FRENCH MERINO and EMPRESS at 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACCA at 37½ cents.
BLACK SILKS of best makes.
IMITATION IRISH POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS of all kinds.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, $1 a pair.
BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, $1 50.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
30, 37½, and 50 cents per pair.
1,600 Real Thread Lace Collars,
75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth
$1 50, $2 and $3.
Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $9.
A Full Assortment of
Real Laces and Embroideries
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!

CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.

WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 20 CENTS

Ounce, best quality, all colors, embroideries, canvas, patterns, filling silks, &c. Designing and stamping, hand-made worsted goods. Saxony and Angora yarns, Small wares, buttons, bindings, waddings, &c. Dress linings.

MORRISON'S, formerly Shephard's,
No. 891 Broadway, third store above 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also, the best French in every style at reduced prices. Trimmings for under-garments. N. B.—The new Patent Skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We offer this day the cheapest goods shown since the commencement of the war.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
nearly half the cost of importation.

Colored and Black Silk Velvets at $1 50 per yard.

Full line of Plushes, every color, cheap.

TWENTY SHILLING SATINS, BOTH BLACK and COLORS, at $1 50 per yard.

NEW FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE, FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c., &c.

Novelties in white and colored Laces greatly reduced.

New Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

LOT OF COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS at 50 cents on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS.

SPECIALTY—LEATHER SATCHELS, every size, about one-third below last week's prices.

CHEAP HOSIERY, LINED and other GLOVES, less than IMPORTER'S COST.

ALL OUR KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have bargains in UNDERSHIRTS, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, a line of GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS about half regular prices.

OUR DEPARTMENTS are CROWDED with LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES at the various AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Everything new and desirable for

INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS and LADIES.

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in this City to select from, without exception.

BARGAINS IN WOVEN AND KNITTED WORSTED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French felt hats of the newest styles, bonnets, feathers, flowers, at reduced prices all this week. No. 773 Broadway, one door above 9th-st., millinery, Mme. A. BINNS. Cut this out.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,
Have the largest assortment of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,
of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTUERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

To the People of the City of New-York:

We are on the eve of an important election. Intense excitement pervades the whole community. Unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men, political partisans, are resorting to extraordinary means to increase it. Gross and unfounded charges of fraud are made by them against those high in authority. Threats are made against naturalized citizens, and the authority of the Judges and the seal of the Supreme Court is defied. A Grand Jury of the United States Court, summoned through the agency of those who are in this scheme, has, as I have been informed been induced, without that preliminary examination which is usual, and which is afforded by law for the protection of character, to find, in great haste and secrecy, bills of indictment against divers persons for the purpose openly avowed of intimidating them in the discharge of their public duties. The United States Marshal, a violent political partisan, has assumed to himself the power and duty of appointing swarms of special deputies to take their places at the polls, and to threaten and awe the electors of the State of New-York in the exercise of their high privilege of casting their votes for the chief officers of the nation and State. It is the first time in the history of the country that United States Government officials have attempted to interfere with free elections in the Empire State, and the act is attended with danger.

Evidence is accumulating that the combination of dangerous men who have set on foot and thus far carried into execution these unusual and unjustifiable movements have done so for two purposes:

First—To conceal and cover their own schemes of fraud which they hope to consummate by the aid of untried or pardoned criminals.

Second—So to excite the masses of the people in this City who are opposed to them, as to lead them into acts of disorder and violent resistance.

In the exercise of my duty as Chief Magistrate of this City, I call upon all good people to unite in preventing the consummation of this scheme. Let them watch carefully the movements of those who seek to perpetrate great frauds, while they charge fraud upon others, and above all things let them see to it that there shall be no scenes of violence or disorder on the day of election. Perfect peace and order are essential to the welfare of the City, the prosperity of the State, and the maintenance of the rights of all the people.

Nothing but evil and calamity can come from any disturbance of the public peace. Those in authority and those out of it alike find their protection in the maintenance of law and the preservation of order. Let no citizen, however, be deterred by any threats or fears from the discharge of his duty at the polls or elsewhere, but let him assert his rights boldly, resolutely, and at the same time with calmness and dignity, and he will find his perfect protection under the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of New-York.

By virtue of authority vested in me by law, I hereby offer a reward of $100, to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with a violation of the Election laws of this State, and a like sum to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with intimidating, obstructing or defrauding any voter in the exercise of his right as an elector.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHER MARKET DEALERS.

CENTRAL MARKET,
ON BROADWAY, 48TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.

Stands, with 5-year leases, for all kinds of market business, are now being sold in the new market. Those desirous of obtaining choice locations should apply at once on the premises.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE of appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS GIRVAN, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Girvan, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n2-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

TO BREWERS.—WANTED TO BUY, EMPTY hop sacks. No. 42 Cedar-st., ground floor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, on the delivery to the undersigned of a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, missed on leaving a 23d-st. omnibus on the 27th inst.

JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
COLORADO .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 55 North River as follows:
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT .... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin $130
Second cabin 80
Cabin passage to Paris 145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA .... Nov. 5 | SIBERIA .... Nov. 19
TARIFA .... Nov. 12 | ALEPPO .... Nov. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) .... TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax) .... TUESDAY, Nov. 17
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA .... Nov. 7 | IOWA .... Nov. 28
HIBERNIA .... Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA .... Dec. 5
EUROPA .... Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA .... Dec. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE

VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
GEORGIA, Capt. SMITH,
on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The steamer MERCEDITA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 7. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR HAVANA.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well known steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 7.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON .... GAGER .... SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CORTES .... NELSON .... SATURDAY, Nov. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—THE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will continue their passages from Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and from 34th-st., at 8:15, to, and including FRIDAY, Oct. 30, after which they will be withdrawn for the season. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Friday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 31st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, Sundays excepted:
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Trains; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can have a superior second-story front room in a first-class house with a private family and excellent board at $30, in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; another room additional, if desired, at reasonably increased price; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 3,345 Post Office.

FURNISHED FLOORS AND PRIVATE TABLE.—A lady having a four-story high-stoop stone front house, corner Lexington-av. and 56th-st., near Central Park, can give to one or more families her parlor, second and third floors, with private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND, No. 675 Lexington-av.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 5,686 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 3d and 2d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 207 East 13th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURNISHED) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class location desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD OR BOARDERS, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses are registered, visited and recommended free; references required; only good locations accepted.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY AND TWO daughters; one 6 years, and one 15 years old, above 14th-st.; one large pleasant room, with fire and gas; terms not over $35. Address G., Box No. 214 Times Office.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. References.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, on or about the 1st of December, in a private family; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 2,295.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 34th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address G. N. ADGER, General Post Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; location 34th-st. Apply to W. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of University-place. Apply up stairs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with handsome rooms and excellent board at No. 35 West 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN YONKERS WILL let a large and small room, with board, for the Winter. Address Box No. 303 Yonkers Post Office.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT room and board for one or two gentlemen.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 459 6th-av., marble building.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.
THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIRECTION of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.
JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.
TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY,

Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Washington and Freeman sts.
H. S. TERRELL, Prest., T. S. YOUNG, Treas'r,
No. 39 Walker-st. No. 120 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE ASSISTANT IN ERASMUS Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.; he must possess tact and experience in school government and be thoroughly competent to instruct in vocal music and in all the branches of an English and mathematical education. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN FROM Paris wishes to give lessons in French reading or conversation. Address MONSIEUR O., Box No. 104 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now offers his Victoria at $450, cost $900; one top-buggy, $200; one open-buggy, $150; sulky, $65; close coach $550, cost $1,100; four sets harness. To be seen at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS to close the business of the late firm of JOHN C. PARKER & CO.
This is an opportunity seldom met with to buy first-class work at a low price.
Call at the factory, No. 65 East 29th-st.

HORSES AND CARTS WANTED—ON 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—ROOM IN A PRIVATE STABLE for two horses and two carriages. Address W. J. MILLS, St. James Post Office. L. I.

$30 WILL BUY A GOOD WORK HORSE, sound and kind in all harness. Inquire of MICHAEL DOOLING, No. 1 Bridge-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL,

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

FRENCH AND GERMAN

Thoroughly learnt with an *English Tutor*, Mr. *Wm. Wasum*, (in *Darmstadt*, near the Rhine, Germany,) who has now *two vacancies*. He has great experience in teaching *Modern Languages*, and in preparation for the *Navy*, *Army*, *Woolwich* and *Competitive Examinations*, inclusive. Terms, from £50 to £100, according to age and requirements. References to English and American parents of pupils, and to Hon. H. J. Raymond, Editor of the *New-York Times*, New-York, from *whom prospectuses* may be had.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 75 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,

Cooperstown, N. Y.
A first-class Boarding School for young ladies and gentlemen. Winter term begins Dec. 15, 1868. For catalogue address
Rev. ORREN PERKINS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,

for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.
Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Mathematical and Classical School for boys; number limited to twenty; highest references given. Address I. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 928 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CHILDREN, OF of any age under 12 years, to board, educate and care for; good references given. For terms, &c., address SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons in book-keeping, writing, &c., without extra charge. Apply day or evening.

SHORTHAND PUPILS WANTED.—A newspaper reporter teaches phonography in ten private lessons for $10. Address SHORTHAND, Box No. 210 Times Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

At very low prices. Send for price list.
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Jewelers,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 8 P. M.
ONLY KELLOGG OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
Positively last appearance prior to the departure for Boston of
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in Rossini's charming Comic Opera
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
Miss KELLOGG AS ROSINA.
LOTTI, PETRILLI, COLETTI, FORSATI.
Musical Director .... SIG. GIORZA.
Seats can be secured at the box office of Brooklyn Academy, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIRD WEEK OF GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU.
CROWDED HOUSES.
FASHIONABLE AND REFINED AUDIENCES.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR
OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING, (SATURDAY, MATINEE,)
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe,
WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GEROTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT BARGEAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pite, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire company.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.
For Saturday Matinee, admission to all parts of the house, $1; reserved seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium, $2 50.

ALHAMBRA—NO. 616 BROADWAY.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
HARRY MACARTHY,
MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE,
MISS AGNES SOUTHERLAND,
MISS MAY SCOTT,
MR. CHARLES,
MR. HARRY RICHMOND.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

BIERSTADT'S

NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.—The Opening Exercises of the Winter Session will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 8 P. M., at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., corner of 8th-st.
The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, and other speakers, will address the meeting.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society. $5,500 in premiums. Open to horses from every section. For particulars see bills, or address CHARLES E. PLUMB, Secretary, JONATHAN CAMP, President.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA."
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY."
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; E. C. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixa's, No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open at HIS BEAUTIFUL ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, At 4 and 8 P. M. The SECOND SOIREE, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, is open to all persons of undoubted respectability.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at ...... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at .. 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.
ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASS FOR advanced young pupils, who wish to continue their practice in the "German," &c., &c., will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., near 54th-st.
Parties of sufficient number can make arrangements for an omnibus to call.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—UNDERCLIFF, OPPOSITE WEST POINT—Plateau of thirty acres, with 650 feet of river front; large house and outbuildings; unobstructed river view of many miles; well watered; price $50,000, which is less than adjoining unimproved land. Address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT, RUNNING THROUGH and advantageously-located lot, 25x200, surrounded by mansions, on the north side of 125th-st.; 100 feet wide; few feet from the 7th-av. Boulevard, (as widened 150 feet;) will be sold at easy terms; title unquestionable. Apply to owners, JEITLES BROS., No. 55 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a first-class four-story full-sized house, located on 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, No. 111½ East 39th-st., near Park-av. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COLWIN.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 26x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME HOUSE AT A BARGAIN—All improvements; fine yard, with grapes, &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; immediate possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO RENT TILL MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY furnished house, one hour from the City and easily accessible; house has every convenience, gas, bathroom, billiard table, burglar alarm, and superior furnace, and but five minutes from depot. For further particulars address Box No. 1,225 Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, to a private family only, for the Winter or longer; four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, completely furnished; located in 49th-st., near 5th-av.; rent for the Winter $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to a private family only, for one year or eighteen months; a four-story brown-stone high-stoop, full-sized house, completely furnished, located on 31st-st., near 5th-av.; rent $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE.—To rent for the Winter, or longer, to a private family, with immediate possession, a first-class full-sized house, located on West 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, full-sized four-story half English basement in fine order; rent to May 1, $5,000; location 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, A first-class four-story brown-stone house, very handsomely and fully furnished, located on 31st-st., near Madison-av.; rent for the winter, $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGTON to let for six months or one year from 1st of November: a large mansion, with about nine acres of land, grapery, green house, stable, &c. For terms apply to MORKWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A four-story dwelling, two lots and stable on 5th-av., near 14th-st.; possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FURNISHED, medium-sized house, gas, water, bath, closets, furnace; rent nominal; near depot. S. B. M. STOKES, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—STABLE AND COTTAGE; THE premises No. 202 East 9th-st., as private stable and cottage. Inquire of BENJ. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., or TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., near Wall st., two first-class offices on the second floor. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Manager
REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE.
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OFFENBACH'S GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE as Helene.
LAMBELE as Orestes.
M. DECRE as Paris.
(his first appearance at this establishment.)
M. DUCHESNE as Agamemnon.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Calchas.
M. LEDUC as Menelaus.
M. HOUDIN as Ajax I.
(of the Palais Royal and Porte St. Anami Theatre, Paris; his first appearance in New-York.)
M. GUIDON as Ajax II.
M. DARON as Achilles.
To give increased eclat to the revival of this celebrated Opera, NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES have been prepared, and the
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
have been largely increased and strengthened.
Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.
BELLE HELENE MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at 1 o'clock,
on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily in grand theatre; afternoons at 2, evening at 8.
Houses continue crowded to witness the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
in the success of the season.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
IXION.
IXION, the Man at the Wheel...Miss Lydia Thompson
To be preceded by the favorite farce (localized) of
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY?
in which Messrs. H. Beckett, Louis Mestayer, Miss Ada Harland and Mary Wells appear. Other afternoons production of
CINDERELLA,
supported by the full strength of the company.
The management have to announce the introduction of immense attraction into the Museum department.
The Ellenger & Foote combination of living human phenomena. The largest and smallest men alive. The largest and smallest women alive. The tallest man alive, baby woman, &c., together with
A MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Without any advance in the prices of admission.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE UNVARYING SUCCESS
attending the performances at this ever-popular resort, as well as the
SELECT AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
who nightly throng the spacious amphitheatre, afford the best possible evidence that Meritorious Equestrian Entertainments, when presented with a due regard to the requirements of refinement and good taste, can be made to command the approbation and support of the best classes of the community.
Third week of the Asiatic Spectacle of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS,
a production which will be found replete with
ANIMATED ACTION
AND BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY!
ALL THE CHAMPION RIDERS
AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS
of the Great New-York Circus Troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented in a style of elegance
UNPARALLELED IN AMERICA.

GREAT SUCCESS!

THE FAVORITE, AS WELL AS THE BEST.
THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, AT 8.
MATINEES DAILY, AT 2½.
AND NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION,
ONLY GREAT RIDER,
IS WITH THIS CIRCUS.
NO ONE CAN BE COMPARED TO HIM.
THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ADMIT THIS FACT.
THE BEST FEMALE RIDERS,
THE BEST GYMNASTS,
THE BEST COMPANY,
make this the
BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK,
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
First week of
HER HOLTON,
THE CALIFORNIA HERCULES,
A Marvel of Physical Strength.
TUESDAY, NOV. 3, AT 10.
—or—should the weather prove unfavorable—first clear day,
GRAND DEMONSTRATIVE PARADE,
from 34th-st., to Broadway, to Canal-st., Bowery, Chatham-st., East Broadway, Grand-st., Bowery, 3d-av., 23d-st., 4th-av., 32d-st., to
BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.

ALLEMANIA HALL,

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
Prof. ROHDE'S geological exhibition, (57 tableaux, 24 feet square,) EARTH AND MAN.
Every evening at 8; Saturday only at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seat, $1.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of
"HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MEETINGS.

LADIES' DOMESTIC MISSIONARY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York and vicinity are invited to meet in Grace Church (10th-st. and Broadway) on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming an Association as above. Addresses by Bishops Lay, Quintard, Clarkson, Armitage and Tuttle. A. T. TWING, Secretary and Gen'l Agent,
Domestic Committee, Board of Missions.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. T. ELLIOT, M. D., President.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of Nov. 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the Embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1¼ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside; 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $500,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is no definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits,) implements and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed: "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.
Official:
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
Captain Corps of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:
550 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
54,000 feet board measure, best quality, 3-inch Pine Plank, each 15 feet long.
20 sound White Oak snubbing posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.
All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full and exact dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.
All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States Pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.
The United States reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The proposals must be made upon blanks, which may be procured at this office and must be filled up as therein provided.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 3d of November, 1868, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 E flat clarionet,	1 baritone,
1 B flat clarionet,	1 brass tenor-drum,
1 B flat cornet,	1 E flat alto.
1 E flat trumpet,	

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good, and suitable for the purpose intended.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.
Further information may be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments."
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qm. U. S. A.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—80 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
Only standing room at 8. Throngs turned away.
258th to 265th performance of G. L. Fox's Reconstructed Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
Mlle. SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET.
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)

Fairy Marvels.	"The" Hit.	Grand Ballets.
Fairy Enchantments.		Witty Burlesque.
Comic Tricks.		Gorgeous Spectacle.
C. K. Fox .... Pantaloon	F. Lacy .... Harlequin	
Mlle. Laurent ...... Columbine	Millie Sackett ... Burlesque	

H. D. MATINEES 1½ Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
The success of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
EDWIN FORREST.
Who will appear on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, as
SPARTACUS, in Dr. Bird's tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR,
supported by the full strength of the company.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY—METAMORA.
FRIDAY—Last appearance of EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD III.
SATURDAY—MATILDA HERON as CAMILLE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9, (six nights only) Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4,
WITH DALY'S
UNDER
THE
GASLIGHT.
The famous Railroad Sensation; Great Pier Scene; Police Court Humors. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mortimer, Parsloe, Viola Crocker, Rose Shewell, &c., &c. Box office open.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
REVIVAL OF THE GREAT MORAL LESSON,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with
THE FLORENCES IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, THE GREAT ARTISTE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First nights of the last great sensation drama of
AFTER DARK, OR SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON.
Entire new scenery and thrilling effects. Powerful cast.
Popular Farce.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music 14th-st.
First time of an Original Operatic Burlesque,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
THE MIDNIGHT GRECIAN BENDER,
who WALKED in her SLEEP;
or, THE VILLAGE INN AND THE COUNT OUT.

EUGENE.	SOMNAMBULA.	UNSWORTH.
DEMPSTER.	SOMNAMBULA.	SEYMOUR.
ROCKEFELLER	SOMNAMBULA.	EPH. HORN.
CHAS. HENRY.	SOMNAMBULA.	W. P. GRIER.
HOGAN.	SOMNAMBULA.	HUGHES.
HOWARD.	SOMNAMBULA.	WAR'N WHITE.

DAN BRYANT! DAN BRYANT! AS
THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

Commence at 7¾ o'clock.
First time of LEON'S new sensation,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
EURYDICE. THE ONLY LEON. EURYDICE.
EURYDICE. THE ONLY LEON. EURYDICE.
First time of the great California comedians,
LESLIE and RAYNOR.
IN ORIGINAL AND SCREAMING WITTICISMS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH
SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

NOON-DAY LECTURE, EVERY DAY, on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, at the new Class-Room, over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway, will commence MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES—FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.
FIRST RACE.—A Hurdle Race, with welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a premium of $400; $300 to first horse, $75 to second and $25 to third.
SECOND RACE.—Premium $250; dash of a mile; $200 to first and $50 to second horse.
THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium $200—$250 to first and $50 to second horse. Entries to be made to the Secretary before 4 o'clock P. M. on the day prior to the race.
SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 6.
FIRST RACE.—Handicap Hurdle; two miles, eight hurdles; premium $400—$300 to first horse, $75 to second and $25 to third; no horse allowed to start in second hurdle unless he ran in the first. Entries to be made immediately after the main race; weights to be declared on the morning of the race.
SECOND RACE.—Consolation Premium, $250; one and one-eighth miles; $200 to first and $50 to second; usual allowance to beaten horses.
THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium $250—$300 to first and $50 to second horse; the winner of the mile and repeat race on first day to carry five pounds extra.
FOURTH RACE.—Dash of one mile, for hacks, gentlemen riders; welter weights; for cup valued at $100; ten per cent entrance; four or more to start. No horse permitted to start who has been trained over a regular track within the last six months.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesroom, No. 645 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AS MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES, JENNYS & SON are now regarded as being the first in America. Their instruments possess a power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and great durability that justly places them in advance of all their competitors. They are used in many of the conservatories and high schools throughout the country on account of their superiority of tone and great durability. Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2 and 3d avs.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

ORGAN WANTED.—SMALL PIPE ORGAN wanted, suitable for small room. Address, giving particulars as to stops, make and lowest cash price, B. H. M., Box No. 149 Times Office.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos, at bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED—6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves; for cash. Address Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOODwill of an old-established toy, umbrella and parasol store. No. 240 8th-av. Established 1852.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (28 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines; $5; one interview certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

foundly and generally suspected of a willingness to betray the transcendent public interests which were guided and secured by the war.

THE TWO PARTIES.

The attitude of each of the political parties in this canvass is in some respects different from what I myself could have desired or would have advised. Very great crimes have been committed in the name of Liberty by the Republicans of the United States, as great crimes were committed in the same holy name by the French Republic in the Revolution of 1789. Nevertheless, the Republican Party neither rests under any suspicion of its loyalty or its devotion to human freedom—nor can it fall under any such suspicion. The Democratic Party (I do not propose now to say with how much justice) has not so conducted itself in its corporate and responsible action as to secure the entire confidence of a loyal and expanding people in its unconditional and uncompromising adherences to the Union, or in its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery. I entertain no jealousy of the Democratic Party or its leaders, and no unfriendly or uncharitable feelings toward that great constituency. On the other hand, I cherish a grateful appreciation of the patriotism, the magnanimity, the heroism of many of my fellow-citizens with whom I have cheerfully labored and coöperated while they still retain their adhesion to the Democratic Party. How could I distrust the loyalty or the virtue of ANDREW JOHNSON, or Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, of Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, or his associate, Mr. NIBLACK, or of Mr. COX, of Ohio, to whom personally, more than any other member, is due the passage of the Constitutional Amendment in Congress abolishing African slavery? I have, therefore, regarded with sincere and I trust patriotic satisfaction the efforts of Democratic leaders, as well those made in 1864 at Chicago, as the greater ones made in New-York in 1868, to lift the Democratic Party up to the plane, upon attaining which all the errors and shortcomings of its members during the civil war would at once drop off from the Democratic Party's back, as the burden of Christian fell off from his back when he came up to the Cross. If the Democratic Party had only reached that plane, I should have felt that further concern on my part about the work of reconciliation and restoration might be dismissed. In that case, we should have had the two great parties of the country substantially agreed in the right, just as the two great parties of the country, in my judgment, in 1856, agreed in the wrong. In 1856 both parties agreed in the compromise of 1850, which accepted the Fugitive Slave law, allowed the extension of African slavery, and prohibited discussion upon it in the national Congress forever. If the Democratic Party in 1868 had lifted themselves to the position I have supposed, we should then have had both parties of the country practically agreeing in the justice, wisdom and humanity of the Government in the civil war, and of the abolition of slavery, and at the same time agreeing upon the ripeness of the time, and the necessity of peace and fraternal affection. The Democratic Party having failed to do so, the preparation to assume the responsibilities of a rescued and regenerated nation must be delayed four years. To confide those responsibilities to that party in the present condition would be to continue, perhaps increase, the lamentable political excitement which alone has delayed the complete restoration of the Union to the present time. I well know that it will be said on the other hand, with much show of reason, that extreme idealists and agitators may be expected to exert a dangerous influence under the new Republican administration, by reason of their having already gathered themselves into the ranks of the supporters of the Republican candidate. This, however, is no new dilemma for me or for many of you, my old friends. We were required, year after year, to support HENRY CLAY as the best of two choices, although he disavowed and denounced all that time the noble principle which we held concerning the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We did so wisely. We were required in 1852 to support Gen. SCOTT as the best of the two candidates offered us, and we thought he was put upon a platform which maintained the Fugitive Slave law, and declared it perpetually inviolable. We wisely did that. No one citizen may ever hope to find a candidate perfectly acceptable to himself, and yet find that the grounds of his own choice for that candidate are accepted by all his fellow-citizens who concur with him in that preference. No one can see six months beforehand what the political exigencies of the country may be, or how the administration of the Government must act when they occur. In 1860 we elected a President simply to maintain the cause of freedom against legislative aggression. That administration encountered no such difficulty. The danger apprehended had passed away before that administration came into power, and it found itself confronted, instead of that danger, by a rebellion which taxed all its energies, caused a conflict which resulted in the immediate abolition of slavery, an event which had not been before expected to occur in less than fifty years. So I think none can now foresee the especial line of official duty which a new administration may find it necessary to pursue. We are impatient of the slow progress we make toward great national ends; we often magnify the obstacles we meet, and deem them insurmountable, but time is always engaged in abating those difficulties and smoothing our way. The result of the election, if favorable to the candidate of our choice, will put an end to all the debates which it has excited, and prepare the popular mind to accept now what it has heretofore rejected, namely, the most practicable and easy solution of the national embarrassments. In any case I console myself with the reflection that as wisdom was not born with the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, so it will not die with the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE CANDIDATES—CONCLUSION.

I have not entertained you on this occasion, my friends, with eulogiums upon your candidates, or any of them, or with aspersions of the candidates, or any of them. I need scarcely remind you that I have no such habit—certainly, there is no occasion now for that line of debate. All the candidates are well known, more widely known, indeed, than any candidates that have ever before been named for the high offices for which they are designated since the first administration of the Government. They are better known because they are historically identified with national trials of surpassing magnitude and interest to all mankind. It remains only now to thank you for your indulgence. If I have come among you late. I have, nevertheless, come in time. I have neither questioned the opinions nor the motives which have governed your civil conduct since we last met. I have troubled you with no explanations of my own. We have come together again at a time when I am approaching the end of a service in the Executive Department of our Government as long as never has been vouchsafed by this nation to any citizen in the department which I have conducted. Practically, I am already returned among you a private citizen as I was when I was called into that service. The responsibilities and trials which have attended the Government during that period have transcended in dignity and interest any through which our Government had previously passed, except, perhaps, in the Revolution. I trust that no equal responsibilities or trials are in reserve for the next Administration, or are to be encountered by any future administration for many generations to come. I am by no means confident that I have not often erred. I have, nevertheless, a humble trust that at least this can be said by those of you whose friendship I am still permitted to enjoy, viz.: That no act or word of mine brought on or hastened the lamentable civil war whose wounds it is our present object to heal; but, on the contrary, no act that I could perform, nor any word that I could utter to prevent, or even delay that calamity, was withheld. When that civil war found me on the ramparts of the Constitution, and so long as it was waged, no act or word of mine encouraged an enemy of the United States at home or abroad; while, on the contrary, every act I could lawfully perform, every word that I could lawfully utter to save the national life, fearfully exposed at home and abroad, was performed and spoken; no act or word of mine has consented to the prolongation of slavery a single day; on the contrary, my hand and seal is found upon the one international act which remained to abolish the African slave trade throughout the world, and on the military proclamation and the Constitutional Amendment that forever abolished slavery itself in the United States. [Applause.] No one State of the Union, nor any fraction of a State was, by any action or word of mine, driven or allowed to separate itself from the Union. On the contrary, every act or word that I could lawfully perform or speak to prevent that wild treason or madness, was spoken with all the decision and yet with all the moderation that such counsels required. When that frightful rebellion ceased, no one State of the Union or fraction of a State was by any action or word of mine repelled from returning to its allegiance. On the contrary every act or word of mine that was useful, or that promised to be useful in bringing those revolutionary States back to reinforce and reinvigorate the Union which they had so rashly attempted to destroy, was seasonably performed and spoken. No seat in Congress, constitutionally assigned to any State or community within the United States, is now or ever has been one moment kept vacant or unoccupied through any prohibition, obstruction or hindrance of mine, by word or deed. On the contrary, the crime, and only crime, of which I now know that I am impeached, is that of being too precipitate in the policy of national reconciliation and peace. No State, nor any citizen by any act of mine, has suffered disfranchisement or confiscation; and, except for the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has any one endured penalties or punishment. Throughout my life an advocate of universal suffrage for the exile and immigrant, and even the slave, I gave to those classes the support and patronage which the Constitution of my country permits and allows. [Applause.] No injury, insult or other offence has been committed or attempted to be committed against our country or any one of its citizens by any foreign State or nation without having found me employing all the constitutional power confided to me, with all the ability I possessed, to redress the wrong. The prestige of the nation, I humbly trust, has not been lost or impaired; I almost dare to think it has been elevated, and amid all the domestic trials of civil war and faction the "Monroe Doctrine," which eight years ago was merely a theory, is now an irreversible fact. Certainly the country is not less now but is larger than I found it when I entered my last public service. It has already begun to enjoy the wealth of the Polar Seas, and I am sure it is not my fault if its flag is still jealously excluded by European nations, from the ever-verdant islands of the Caribbean Sea. When I left you to enter the public service, insurrectionary armies were being gathered into the field of domestic war, and the hollowness of national friendship was expressed in the melancholy fact that the United States had not one assured and sympathizing friend in the world except the Republic of Switzerland. It is a source of satisfaction to us all that our country has many new and established friends among the nations; while for myself, I am sure, as I trust you will be soon for yourselves, that it has no longer any dangerous domestic foe within its borders. If now I shall find the ancient cheer which heretofore presided at your firesides in Winter—if I shall find the birds still lingering in your gardens and groves as in the olden time in the Summer—if the trout are not exhausted in your brooks, or the perch in your lakes—if industry still dwells in your shops, and you still want new houses to be built for your mechanics and laborers—if piety shall prevail as heretofore in your churches, and charity toward each other and humanity toward all conditions of men shall distinguish your political assemblies, then indeed we are about to renew with mutual satisfaction an acquaintance which, while it existed, was happy for us all, and which, to me, has been too long and painfully suspended. [Great applause.]

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Naturalization Frauds—Arrests of Parties Indicted by the Grand Jury—The Clerk of Orange County in Limbo.

Among the persons indicted by the United States Grand Jury, on Saturday, for frauds in connection with naturalization, were LEWIS CUDDEBACH, the Clerk of the Supreme Court for Orange County, WILLIAM J. DICKSON and WICKHAM D. SHAW, his Deputies, and SAML. E. DIMMICK and HENRY C. MILLSPAUGH, lawyers of Orange County. United States Marshal MURRAY, on Saturday night, dispatched a *posse* of his trusty deputies to Newburg to arrest the accused, and the commission was executed last evening, and at this writing the prisoners are on their way to New-York. The charges against the parties are of the most serious character, it being alleged that they held Court in the absence of the Judge, the defendant, CUDDEBACH, presiding, and his copartners assisting in the work of naturalizing applicants as fast as they came. The price charged for the false certificates was $1 each. It is said that thousand have been thus issued by these parties and scattered throughout the country.

Marshal MURRAY also made two arrests at Peekskill yesterday, viz.: of OWEN T. COFFIN, a lawyer of that place, and a laborer named BERNARD SCULLY, also of Peekskill, for being guilty of similar frauds. COFFIN, it is averred, has been in the habit of selling fraudulent papers to Democrats not entitled to vote at the rate of $1 50 each, and among the purchasers was SCULLY, who had been in this country for less than three months, and, upon attempting to register, was arrested, and that circumstance led to the unfolding of an extensive scheme of fraud. Both these prisoners were brought to this City yesterday afternoon, and locked up in the Ludlow-street Jail. All the prisoners named in this report will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner this morning for examination.

Fraudulent Registration.

On Saturday afternoon Inspector WALLING made a descent upon a fraudulent registration house in the Seventh Ward, and succeeded in capturing eight persons, and seizing their books, containing the names thus registered. The prisoners were subsequently released by Judge BARNARD, but the books fell into the hands of persons who are determined to thwart the villains who thought to perpetrate a most gigantic fraud at the polls to-morrow. On examination of the books it was found that five persons were registered at the house of Supervisor TWEED; five from Justice SHANDLEY; and thirteen from Coroner KEENAN, &c. Names of persons long since dead are found on the list. The following is a copy of the list of names entered in the book. It has been ascertained that none of these are genuine. Republicans of the Seventh Ward must be on the alert to see that Democratic "repeaters" do not make use of any of these names.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District.

Thomas Egan, William Howley, George Wooley, Francis Gloser, James Redican, Thomas Casey, Wm. Reed, Philip Morton, John Joyce, James Cooper, George Edwards, Francis Watkins, No. 227 Henry-street.

Peter McGovern, Galward Wilson, No. 16 East Broadway.

Edwin Thomas, No. 14 East Broadway.

Thomas Graig, No. 43 Henry-street.

George Gilispie, George Varley, No. 44 Henry-street.

Stephen H. Maloney, Thomas Neugent, Thomas Burns, Thomas Mulaney, No. 39 East Broadway.

Thomas Smith, No. 34 Henry-street.

Charles Lilly, No. 40 East Broadway.

John Mellin, No. 73 East Broadway.

George S. Clark, No. 42 Henry-street.

James Moore, No. 73 Henry-street.

Thomas Cullin, William Cullen, No. 45 Henry-street.

Thomas Delaney, No. 39 East Broadway.

William Varley, Thomas Varley, Edward Condon, No. 44 Henry-street.

William McCoby, Robert Corcoran, James Nolan James McGuire, George F. Wilson, No. 16 East Broadway.

James Thompson, No. 42 Henry-street.

James Johnson, No. 40 Henry-street.

James Lambert, No. 18 East Broadway.

William Craig, No. 43 Henry-street.

George Drake, Thomas Smith, No. 34 Henry-street.

George Lake, No. 40 East Broadway.

John Mullin, No. 73 East Broadway.

Robert Smith, No. 39 East Broadway.

John Coles, Thomas Coles, No. 20 East Broadway.

John Duff, John Reily, Thomas Jones, No. 13 Market-street.

Timothy Harrington, No. 37 Henry-street.

John Spink, No. 63 East Broadway.

Frank Devlan, James Huskven, No. 39 East Broadway.

John Fitzsimmons, No. 54 Henry-street.

Michael Whalen, No. 66 East Broadway.

Harrison Sutton, No. 29 East Broadway.

James Thompson, No. 39 East Broadway.

James Leonard, No. 38 East Broadway.

Pike-street—Third District.

James S. Smith, James B. Wilson, No. 28 Market-street.

James Morris, James Sanders James Stirling, No. 108 East Broadway.

Charles Wilsch, George Wilson, No. 92 East Broadway.

John O'Connor, No. 28 Market-street.

Harris Hosen, John Dolan, No. 80 Henry-street.

Benjamin Craig, No. 28 Market-street.

Jas. Watson, No. 108 East Broadway.

Joseph Roberts, No. 38 Market-street.

William Lamb, Samuel Davis, Thomas Park, Izzy Lazarus, No. 80 East Broadway.

James McDermot, No. 96 Henry-street.

Thomas Henessy, Hyer Wolf, No. 83½ Division-street.

Thomas Nolan, John Hayer, No. 90 East Broadway.

John McCaferty, No. 90 East Broadway.

Michael Smith, No. 80 East Broadway.

Thomas Murphy, No. 106 Henry-street.

Wm. Hoge, No. 98 Henry-street.

Charles Grant, No. 92 Henry-street.

George M. Mitchell, Edward Thomas, No. 76 Henry-street.

Charles Fisher, No. 90 East Broadway.

James Carr, No. 92 East Broadway.

James Flinn, No. 73 Henry-street.

Charles Williams, No. 83½ Division-street.

James Watson, William Ops, No. 108 East Broadway.

Henry Walker, Charles Conner, No. 80 Henry-street.

Charles Sinclair, No. 117 East Broadway.

Thomas Watson, No. 108 East Broadway.

James Hanely, No. 26 Market-street.

George Knowles, No. 87 East Broadway.

George Thomas, William Brown, No. 83½ Division-street.

John McCabe, Thomas O'Donnel, No. 18 Market-street.

Wm. Clush, Henry Wallsen, Patrick McGowan, Henry Shannon, No. 80 East Broadway.

Wm. Knowls, No. 87 East Broadway.

Henry Hoy, James Henry, No. 38 Market-street.

Thomas Hushian, No. 80 Henry-street.

Abraham Brown, No. 92 Henry-street.

James Henry, No. 38 Market-street.

John Sullivan, No. 82 East Broadway.

Sixth District.

Henry Williams, No. 173 East Broadway.

Henry Jackson, No. 120 East Broadway.

John Wilson, No. 111 Henry-street.

George M. Baldwin, John Saunders, Lewis Light, No. 169 Henry-street.

George H. Foster, George Foster, William Lilly, William Galager, No. 122 Henry-street.

Thomas Wilson, William Stephens, No. 111 Henry-street.

Charles Edwards, Thomas Fitzgerald, No. 167 Henry-street.

James H. Brown, George Brown, Joseph Scanlin, Thomas Scanlan, No. 163 East Broadway.

John Smith, No. 150 Henry-street.

Thomas Nolan, William Nolan, No. 173 East Broadway.

Henry Austin, George Brown, John Reily, Henry Lawrence, George White, Charles Myers, William Murphy, No. 169 Henry-street.

Edward Reily, No. 120 East Broadway.

Thomas Scanlin, No. 163 East Broadway.

James Weser, George Williams, No. 167 Henry-street.

George Parson, Frank Thomas, Robert Gardner, Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Boyde, No. 197 Henry-street.

George Green, No. 173 Madison-street.

William Hushen, No. 122 Henry-street.

John Bennett, George Myers, No. 167 Henry-street.

Thomas Hushom, Daniel Stanley, No. 124 Henry-street.

Fourth District.

Richard Thompson, George Robinson, No. 54 Monroe-street.

Edwin Thomas, No. 50 Monroe-street.

Thomas Hushom, No. 64 Market-street.

John Sullivan, No. 42 Market-street.

George Gilbert, Francis Gebins, No. 50 Market-street.

William Fowler, No. 42 Market-street.

George Laffy, No. 48 Market-street.

Thomas Shanley, No. 54 Market-street.

Seventh District.

Charles Pratt, George Morton, William Hunt, Henry Carlton, Henry Haukey, Richard Parr, Jr., Andrew Morrison, No. 237 Henry-street.

At the regular places for registration thousands of bogus names have been entered. At No. 30 Bowery thirty names have been registered, of which number not more than two are genuine. At No. 38 Bowery, ten are registered, one genuine. At No. 44 Bowery, twenty-eight registered, four or five genuine. This is a fair specimen of the registration throughout the Sixth and some other wards. Out of 5,500 names registered in the Sixth Ward at least 3,000 are bogus. It is estimated that fully 20,000 bogus names have been placed on the registration books in the whole City.

Prominent Politicians Wanted—Frauds Upon the Ballot-Box.

A very general excitement was created in the political circles of this City last evening by a rumor, which subsequently became a well-authenticated fact, that many prominent members of the Democratic Party were urgently required in Philadelphia in consequence of the recent action of the Grand Jury of that county. It has transpired that in consequence of this action, Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has issued a requisition upon Gov. FENTON for the arrest of the parties indicted by the Philadelphia Grand Jury for conspiracy to violate the election laws at the recent State election. Among the persons named as having been the subject of this official attention, are several who have been office-holders in this City, and all of them are prominent disciples of Tammany. The dispatch received here intimates that a very large number have been indicted, but only a few of the names are given. These are withheld for the present for obvious reasons. It was not known last evening whether Gov. FENTON had yet received the official demand from Gov. GEARY for the extradition of the accused.

Naturalization Frauds Up the Hudson River.

A large number of fraudulent naturalization papers are known to have been issued to men in Fishkill Landing, Matteawan, and other towns on the Hudson. The persons having these papers in their possession, as well as those through whom they were obtained, are known to the United States Marshal, and will receive prompt attention, should the parties having the fraudulent papers attempt to vote on Tuesday next.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

The following remarkable proclamation by Mayor HOFFMAN was issued from the City Hall on Saturday last:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

To the People of the City of New-York:

We are on the eve of an important election. Intense excitement pervades the whole community. Unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men, political partisans, are resorting to extraordinary means to increase it. Gross and unfounded charges of fraud are made by them against those high in authority. Threats are made against naturalized citizens, and the authority of the Judges and the seal of the Supreme Court is defied. A Grand Jury of the United States Court, summoned through the agency of those who are in this scheme, has, as I have been informed, been induced, without that preliminary examination which is usual, and which is afforded by law for the protection of character, to find in great haste and secrecy bills of indictment against divers persons for the purpose, openly avowed, of intimidating them in the discharge of their public duties. The United States Marshal, a violent political partisan, has assumed to himself the power and duty of appointing swarms of special deputies to take their places at the polls, and to threaten and awe the electors of the State of New-York in the exercise of their high privilege of casting their votes for the chief officers of the nation and State. It is the first time in the history of the country that United States Government officials have attempted to interfere with free elections in the Empire State, and the act is attended with danger.

Evidence is accumulating that the combination of dangerous men who have set on foot and thus far carried into execution these unusual and unjustifiable movements have done so for two purposes:

First—To conceal and cover their own schemes of fraud which they hope to consummate by the aid of untried or pardoned criminals.

Second—to excite the masses of the people in this City who are opposed to them, as to lead them into acts of disorder and violent resistance.

In the exercise of my duty as Chief Magistrate of this City, I call upon all good people to unite in preventing the consummation of this scheme. Let them watch carefully the movements of those who seek to perpetrate great frauds, while they charge fraud upon others, and above all things let them see to it that there shall be no scenes of violence or disorder on the day of election. Perfect peace and order are essential to the welfare of the City, the prosperity of the State, and the maintenance of the rights of all the people.

Nothing but evil and calamity can come from any disturbance of the public peace. Those in authority and those out of it alike find their protection in the maintenance of law and the preservation of order. Let no citizen, however, be deterred by any threats or fears from the discharge of his duty at the polls or elsewhere, but let him assert his rights boldly, resolutely, and at the same time with calmness and dignity, and he will find his perfect protection under the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of New-York.

By virtue of authority vested in me by law, I hereby offer a reward of $100, to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with a violation of the Election laws of this State, and a like sum to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with intimidating, obstructing or defrauding any voter in the exercise of his right as an elector.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

To the German Republicans of New-York—Address by the German Republican Central Committee.

The following address to the German Republicans of New-York has been adopted by the German Republican Central Committee:

We urge our fellow-citizens to vote the whole Republican ticket without any exception; especially do we recommend the support of the Republican candidates for Congress. We call their attention to the importance of the next State Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator. And above all we earnestly entreat them not to listen to any appeal to prejudices supposed to prevail among Germans in favor of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, whom we consider the tool of Tammany Hall. The election of the ticket headed JOHN A. GRISWOLD, for Governor, and A. D. CORNELL, for Lieutenant-Governor, we regard as of paramount importance to insure the further development and final triumph of Republican principles throughout the Union.

The Brooklyn Candidates.

Until a few days ago it was difficult for some citizens of Brooklyn to determine the status of the political candidacy. The Kalbfleisch secession movement threw the Democracy into a spasm of doubt and uncertainty. The Kalbfleisch fraternity evidently relied upon that gentleman's private fortune for the means to carry out their programme, but his want of generosity cruelly disappointed them. The original plan of that party was to obtain money from the Republicans for the ostensible purpose of defeating the Democratic "ring" nominations, but the Republicans were too wary to spend their money on any such hoax, and the thing fell through. So parties were resolved into their original condition—Republican *versus* Democrat.

HENRY S. BELLOWS, a young lawyer, residing at Greenpoint, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District. He is opposed by JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, Ex-Corporation Counsel. The district comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lotts and New-Utrecht.

Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH, Ex-Mayor, is the candidate for Congress in the Third District. Mr. BOOTH is a thorough business man, a dignified gentleman, and his record as Mayor is so well known to the people of Brooklyn, generally, as to need no word of commendation beyond the mere allusion to the fact. The taxpayers of the city have already experienced benefits from his hands, and will of course support him now. They have tried him and found him true. Mr. BOOTH's opponent is Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, a soldier who won laurels in the war, notwithstanding the anomalous position he now occupies. The district comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards.

The nominees for Assembly on the Republican ticket are all worthy men. They are as follows: First District, J. O. KING; Second District, STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD; Third District, JULIUS E. LUDDEN; Fourth District, W. RICHARDSON; Fifth District, J. R. ALLABEN; Sixth District, A. B. HODGES; Seventh District, MILTON HOLMES; Eighth District, D. E. AUSTIN; Ninth District, E. H. FLAVIN.

FREDERICK SCHOLES is the Republican candidate for Supervisor of the Nineteenth Ward. Independent of the fact that this gentleman has done excellent service for the taxpayers of Kings County, he resides in a ward heavily Republican, and will, of course, be elected.

Mr. A. WALSH, the Democratic candidate for Police Justice, now that JAMES CORNWELL is out of the race, will undoubtedly be elected.

The Republican candidates for Justices in the First, Third and Sixth Districts are J. COCKEL, CHAS S. FROST and C. J. JACK. Of these, Mr. FROST is the best known as a faithful, honest and successful detective police officer. He will be supported by a host of friends who will otherwise vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. GRENVILLE F. JENKS, the nominee for District-Attorney, an office in which a good man and a faithful lawyer is much needed, is regarded in his profession as the ablest counselor in Kings County. He would invest the District-Attorney's office with dignity, and would hardly stoop to procuring indictments against citizens without having any intention to try them.

The other names on the Republican ticket that can be fearlessly recommended, are as follows:

County—For County Treasurer, Edward D. White; for Superintendent of the Poor, Second District, John Montgomery; for Superintendent of the Poor, Fifth District, Andrew Hegeman; for Coroner, First District, William H. Miller; for Justice of Sessions, William H. Hoyt. City—For Comptroller, John L. Spader; for Auditor, Jas. McLeer; for Collector of Taxes and Assessments, Frederick Scholes; for City Treasurer, John J. Stewart. For Supervisors—First Ward, R. Conell White; Second Ward, Donald Johnston; Fifth Ward, Henry Spear; Seventh Ward, J. J. Sullivan; Ninth Ward, G. Davenport; Eleventh Ward, W. H. Debevoise; Thirteenth Ward, H. Smith; Fifteenth Ward, ——; Seventeenth Ward, C. Perry; Nineteenth Ward, Frederick Scholes; Twenty-first Ward, Bailey J. Hathaway; Twenty-second Ward, W. H. Gleary.

For Aldermen—Second Ward, Alexander Johnston; Fourth Ward, B. Stryker; Sixth Ward, Pardon W. Kenyon; Eighth Ward, W. Wood; Tenth Ward, J. B. Wass; Twelfth Ward, George Hannagan; Fourteenth Ward, Henry Hughes; Sixteenth Ward, Henry Hesse; Eighteenth Ward, S. L. Carlisle; Twentieth Ward, R. M. Whiting; Twenty-first Ward, ——; Twenty-second Ward, Daniel K. Travis.

Great Republican Meeting at Hempstead, L. I.

The largest political meeting ever assembled in Queens County, L. I., was held at the Village of Hempstead on Saturday afternoon and evening. Large delegations from Jamaica, Near Rockaway, and other towns throughout the county were in attendance. Many ladies were also present both during the afternoon and evening. Addresses were made by Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS, Hon. A. W. TENNEY, Ex-Gov. BRIGGS and W. H. GLEASON, Esq. The speeches were excellent and the enthusiasm unbounded. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. AMOS, of Jamaica, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continued until 10 o'clock in the evening, when it closed amid cheers for GRANT, COLFAX, GRISWOLD, and the speakers. Mr. COVERT, the famous campaign song singer of Long Island, a fine band of music and also the Hempstead Glee Club enlivened the meeting with some of their best songs and choicest music.

Republican Ratification Meeting at Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y.

This evening a Republican ratification meeting will be held at Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y., under the auspices of the Grant and Colfax Club. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. A. B. WOODRUFF and THOS. W. WHITE, Esq. The opening speech will be made by Mr. WHITE, son of the late Hon. JAS. W. WHITE, of this City, who won an honorable reputation as a Judge of the Superior Court. The Republicans of Sufferns have made a very thorough canvass of the district, and will make a good report of the result at the ballot-box on Tuesday next.

Withdrawal of Gen. Hillyer.

We are informed that Gen. W. S. HILLYER has withdrawn from the contest in the Ninth Congressional District, in favor of Hon. JOHN SAVAGE, for whom he asks the suffrages of his fellow Democrats.

The Democrats and Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had a circular left at my residence yesterday setting forth various reasons why I should vote the Democratic ticket, but one of the reasons given tends so much in an opposite direction, I cannot help wondering at the verdancy of whoever got it up. Among many other charges against the "Radicals" is that of having the management of the Central Park. Now of anything, there is nothing in or about New-York that I know of which reflects greater credit on its managers than does Central Park, and the thousands that visit it daily can testify to the same.

If the keeping clean of the streets of New-York had belonged to the "Radicals," as they choose to call them, I think they could have made a good point, but in choosing the Central Park Commissioners to demonstrate Radical errors, they have as signally failed as they have done in the choice of F. B., Jr., and others.

The only excuse that seems to explain the blunder is, that they intended the circular for those who never have a chance of visiting the Park, through the many evils of Democracy. A CITIZEN.

Card from Mr. C. R. Cornwell.

ASTOR HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a card in the Jersey City *Standard* of this evening, too late for me to reply to it in the papers of that State until the evening before the election. May I ask you to insert in your edition of Monday the following letter. I desire to perform an act of justice to Mr. HALSEY:

CHAS. R. CORNWELL.

JERSEY CITY, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

John H. Lyon, Esq., Editor Jersey City Standard:

SIR: The *Standard* of this evening contains the following:

"A PERTINENT QUERY.—Mr. Editor: I notice this morning that the President has appointed Mr. CORNWELL to the vacant position of United States Marshal for this district.

Query.—Has this appointment anything to do with Mr. CORNWELL's opposition to ORESTES CLEVELAND's election? Has Mr. HALSEY made any proposition to have him confirmed? Will Mr. CORNWELL please answer? QUERIST."

If the questions propounded referred to myself alone I should not notice your anonymous correspondent, but as the evident intention of "Querist" is to injure Mr. HALSEY by the unfounded imputation conveyed, I am constrained to reply.

My appointment by the President to the position of United States Marshal has nothing to do with my opposition to the election of ORESTES CLEVELAND. I oppose Mr. CLEVELAND's election in common with many other gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, because I am convinced he is unfitted to represent this district in Congress; his ascertained sentiments on several subjects effectually condemn him, in my opinion. I further believe he could be of no service to the great interests of this district were he elected. His advocacy of his pet principle of *per capita* taxation while Mayor of Jersey City, is, in my judgment, simply monstrous; and the only justification those who vote for him can offer is, that he lacks the ability to develop his dangerous theories in national legislation.

As Mr. HALSEY is not a member of the United States Senate, or foolish enough to suppose he could control its decision, he has made no proposition to have me confirmed. The publication of the names of gentlemen, coupled with a base insinuation, by an anonymous "Querist," pertinently suggests the idea that he cannot comprehend the existence of principle and honor in politics.

Trading in offices and manipulating conventions are left for "Querist" and his candidate. I have failed to observe any adaptation for such business in Mr. HALSEY, and it is not practiced.

Why Conservatives Vote for Grant and Colfax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of this is an old American citizen, "to the manner born," one of those who dislike extreme measures in the Government of our country. One extreme naturally drives to its opposite. Hence we have extreme Republicans, or "Abolitionists" of the Sumner, Phillips and Butler school, and their opposites of the Hampton, Forrest and Vallandigham school. Both of these schools are obnoxious to the people at large.

The peacefully-inclined and conservative interests of the country are hoping for more wise and more moderate men to come into power. When Gen. GRANT was first nominated for the Presidency by conservative men of this City, (long before the meeting and nominations of the Republican Convention,) a ray of hope sprang up in the hearts of the people for an enduring peace in the future.

With GRANT's election we can reasonably look for a full and complete pacification of the troubled seas, followed by smooth sailing and general prosperity to our whole country. His election in reality will be a rebuke to both wings of our extreme politicians. To the extreme Democrats unquestionably, and to the extreme Republicans also, because it is well known that GRANT does not represent their views. He was not their choice in the Republican Convention, and was only accepted by them as the least of their supposed evils, it being clear that they could not successfully oppose him. The extreme politicians on both sides have had their day. The people will now speak through their ballots. They are sovereign, and their voice must be obeyed. The conflicting elements must disappear, and with Gen. GRANT's installation into the Presidency we may safely trust that more wise and more moderate measures will commence to rule the country.

These are some of the reasons which will control the conservative votes on Tuesday next; and in this light the election of GRANT and COLFAX should hereafter be construed. Let our members of Congress act accordingly. The people have had enough of Congressional wranglings with the President. Such scenes are a disgrace to the country, and a deep injury to its best interest. When the people speak factious extremists should tremble, and hide their diminished heads forever! CONSERVATOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

Letter from Mr. George W. Curtis.

Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS has written the following letter to Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.:

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
Oct. 24, 1868.

MY DEAR DANA: I have had more than one summons—the loudest from my own heart—to come on and speak in the Essex District. But it is wholly impossible; I cannot, because I ought not, and I am most sincerely sorry. It seems to me inexcusable that my Radical brethren do not feel that no cause is so much their cause as that of honesty, and no man so dangerous as an adventurer. However, this is merely to say to you how truly I regret that I cannot come, and to wish you that success which would be very much more than your personal triumph. Yours, very truly,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¾ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Erie Railway Shares	28¾
Illinois Centrals	97¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market tends down. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. This estimate, however, includes 6,000 bales sold after the close of the market last night. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. 6d. ℔ quarter, for Mixed Western.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31—11:15 A. M.

Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31—2 P. M.

Tallow, 52s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Cotton firm at 139f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 31.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 79 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 70 francs 65 centimes.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Petroleum, 53f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Cotton, 140 francs ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, and 127 francs for low middling afloat.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Nov. 1.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are excited, transactions large and prices higher; quoted at 79¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12 advancing. Sales at 7¾@8¼ reals. Nos. 15 to 20 buoyant, 9@10 reals per arroba. There is large speculative demand, and holders demand an advance. Sales of the week, 26,000 boxes. Molasses Sugar active at 5¾@7½ reals. Muscavados—Fair to good refining firm at 7@7½ reals—holders demand 8 reals; grocery grades quiet at 8¾@9 reals. Molasses—Muscovado or Common steady at 6 reals per gallon. Lard easier at 19½c.@19¾c. for tierce; 21c.@21½c. in 25 pound tins. Flour quiet, at $10 50@$12 ℔ bbl. Tallow flat, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Bacon firmer, at 19c.@19½c. ℔ ℔. Honey quiet, at 3¾@4 reals ℔ gallon. Wax active; Yellow, 8¾@9 reals; white, 10@11 reals. Petroleum active, at 3¾@4 reals ℔ gallon. Potatoes declining, at $2 25@$2 50 ℔ bbl. Hams, 15c. ℔ ℔. for Common salted, and 18c. for Sugar-cured. Shooks, 8¾@9 reals. Hoops, $55 for long and $40@$48 for short ℔ thousand. Freights active; for box sugar for Northern ports, $1 75. Exchange—On London 15¾@16¼ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 3@3¾ ℔ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days, in currency, 21@20 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 20@19 ℔ cent. discount; 60 days, in gold, 4¾@5 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 6½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Exchange on New-York scarce and firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR quiet: Spring Extras, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 at $1 13½. CORN firmer at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 77c.; No. 2 at 74c.@75c.; Rejected, 70c.; New, 46c.@48c. OATS moderately active at an advance of ¼c.@½c., closing firm at 44¼c.@44¾c. RYE quiet but firm at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales at $1 08. BARLEY in large speculative inquiry at an advance of 15c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 55@$1 56. WHISKY firm at an advance of 1c.; Free, $1 01. MESS PORK—Old, quiet at $28 50@$29; New, $25 50; Shoulders, 10c.; Short Rib, 14¼c. LARD dull and nominal at 15¾c.@16c. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at a decline of 15c.@25c.; light stock Steers, $4 75@$5 40; Packers Butchers' Cattle, $4@$4 75; medium to good Steers, $5@$6 25. LIVE HOGS firm at an advance of 15c.@20c.; common to medium, $6 87½@$7 12½; good to choice, $7 25@$7 50. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, by steam, 12c.; Corn to Buffalo, 8¾c. RECEIPTS—105,000 bushels Wheat, 400,000 bushels Corn, 80,000 bushels Oats, 100,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 5,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 147,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 27,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50@$10 75 for White; $11 50@$11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,200 bushels No 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 03. OATS inactive. BARLEY quiet and unsettled; quotations cannot be given. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36 per ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15½c.; Corn, 13½c.; Barley, 13½c.@14c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Barley, 333,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—47,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 18,600 bushels Barley, 7,200 bushels Peas, 911,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON irregular and advanced ½c.; Middlings, 23¾c.; sales, 8,100 bales; receipts 1,834 bales; exports, 6,543 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Receipts light; Good to Fair Sugar, 12c.; Yellow Centrifugal, 15½c.; Molasses—Centrifugal, 68c.; Choice, $1. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 75. CORN scarce; Green, 78c.@80c.; New, 95c.@$1. OATS in good demand at 60c. BRAN firm at $1 20. HAY scarce at $30@$30 50. PORK quiet and firm; Mess, $32 50. BACON—Choice scarce; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD unchanged. COFFEE steady; Rio Fair, 14½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling Bank, 146¼@146¾; Commercial, 144¾@145¾; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 134¾.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 31.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet at 22½c. for Middling. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 50; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $8 50@$11 75. WHEAT heavy; Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 50@$1 70; Strictly Choice to Fancy Red and White, $1 85@$1 97; Spring, $1 10@$1 18. CORN declining; sales at 93c.@$1 for Old, and 85c. for New. OATS firmer at 46c.@50c. BARLEY dull at $1 70@$1 90 for Prime to strictly Choice, and $2 15 for Fancy Minnesota. RYE dull at $1@$1 03. PORK dull at $30 50. BACON firm. Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. LARD quiet at 17¾c. for tierce. WHISKY unchanged. CATTLE and HOGS dull.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 144,000 bushels; Corn 16,000 bushels; Oats 80,000 bushels; Barley 16,000 bushels; Rye, 37,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 190,000 bushels; Oats, 260,000 bushels; Barley 16,000 bushels. FREIGHTS heavy, the storm having prevented shipments; asking 22c.@23c. on Wheat to New-York. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT inactive; only sales, 7,800 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 30. MONEY tight. CORN dull and lower; sales 16,000 bushels No 1 Western at 95c. OATS lower and in fair demand; sales 80,000 bushels Western at 57c. RYE dull; sales 30,000 bushels Western at $1 24. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES dull at $1 10. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR dull and declining. WHEAT declined 3c.@4c.; sales of White Michigan at $1 75; Amber at $1 68; No. 2 Red at $1 50. CORN held at 87c.; 85½c. was offered. OATS unchanged. RYE declined 2c.; sales of Michigan at $1 12½. BARLEY quiet. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN and OATS are unchanged. RYE dull at $1 25 for No. 1. BARLEY unsettled and nominal. COTTON quiet at 23½c. for Middling. WHISKY declined to $1; sales, 200 bbls. BACON active and in fair demand; Sides, 16¾c.@17¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear; held ½c. higher later. No BULK MEATS offering. BACON—Shoulders, 13c. Gold, 133¾.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

TOBACCO—The receipts were light; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $6 75@$12 75; sales for the year ending to-day, 27,758 hhds., against 40,313 hhds. last year. Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. CORN—Old, shelled, 90c.@93c.; New ear, 45c.@50c. OATS, 53c.@55c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 17¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 15.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 24½ for No. 1, and $1 11 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 47c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 88c. for No. 2. RYE firmer at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY advancing; sales at $1 60 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON unchanged and quiet. FLOUR more active, but prices favor buyers. WHEAT very dull; Choice Red, $2 30@$2 35. CORN dull; Prime White, $1 06; Old, 70c.@85c.; New Yellow, $1. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE dull and nominal. MESS PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. BACON active; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 13¾c. HAMS, 20c. LARD dull at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON unchanged, with small sales at 25¾c.@26¼c. for Middling. FLOUR firmer; Northwestern Extra Family at $7 50@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$10 25. WHEAT firmer; Red, $2@$2 10; Amber, $2 10. RYE declined; Western—Sales at $1 52. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 23; Mixed Western, $1 20@$1 22. OATS—sales at 70c.@74c. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY firmer at 17c.@18c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON, 22½c.; receipts to-day, 1,984 bales; exports, 3,839 bales; receipts of the week, 14,780 bales; exports, 14,528 bales. Receipts for the month, 43,061 bales; exports, 32,855 bales. FLOUR, $7@$12 50. OATS, 60c. PORK, $32 50. LARD nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE better; sales at 41c. RESIN—Strained, $1 60. TAR declined 5c.; sales at $2 30. CRUDE TURPENTINE unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 23½c.; Low Middlings, 23c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON market closed firmer; sales, 730 bales; receipts, 625 bales; Middlings, 22¾c. No sales made after receipt of favorable news from Liverpool, holders being too high for buyers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR quiet at $5 25@$6 25; to-day's steamer carried 2,400 bbls. Flour for New-York. WHEAT dull; sales nominally $1 65@$1 80. Legal Tenders 64.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON—Sales, 2,200 bales; the corrected cable report caused an active demand, closing hard; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 347 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON in good demand and firm; sales 600 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,153 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,969 bales.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

BARLEY very dull; no sales and no receipts; impossible to give quotations.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad 49 11-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 133¾.

[Advertisement.]

A stubborn Cough, that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE's EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands who are Using the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, testify to its merits. Pamphlets with ten or twelve hundred names sent free. It removes all fear of burglary. All infringements noted and dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, etc., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cambria	Oct. 21	Hamburg	New-York
City of Antwerp	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	Nov. 3	New-York	Hamburg
City of Cork	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
China	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 7	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 1.—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Edith Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Dover and infant, Misses E. and N. Van Ribber, Miss Sarah A. Minnett, Dr. C. E. Richards, Walter M. Spence, Christian N. Bowse, John Kendall Reic, H. E. P. Thomas, Charles Knight, Miss Letitia Austin, John O'Sullivan, Henry Lowe, Marmaduke Masewell, Rev. A. Damon, J. Van Gooch, H. Brongust, J. E. sen, M. Canters, V. Vander Putten.

Nov. 1.—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—Mrs. Wm. Meister and family, Arnold Wilh. Nohr, A. Greene, E. W. Fleitmann, J. Kaufmann, Alfred Gundel, Philipp Stern and daughter, E. Sengstack, G. Lange, W. Kellermann, Louis Bastian, Pauline Bachmeister, Ottilie Sconitz, Capt. Codmann, Mrs. Politz, Jos. Kittel, Martin Buhler and wife, Charles B. Morwin, Anna Mackwitz, Isaak Leesen and wife, Mr. Berhard, Mr. St. John, Mr. Gaygler and family, W. B. Huesmann, Mr. Derby.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 4 56 | Moon rises.. 6 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 39 | Gov. Island. 9 28 | Hell Gate..10 50

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Oct. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 566 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage. At noon on the 25th inst., lat. 47 37, lon. 43 25, saw a burning vessel bearing S. W.; bore down to her, and found her to be the Ocean Belle, of about 1,000 tons, with rudder, mainmast and mizzenmast gone. The foremast was standing, with all the yards across, and one boat stowed on the forward deck-house. She was burnt almost to the water's edge from aft to midships, and from the way she was burning, evidently would not last long. It is worthy of remark that two hours previous we saw two vessels steering from the direction of the burning ship, and suppose they had taken the crew off, as after a close inspection we could not see any one on board. 27th, at 1 P. M., lat. 45 18, lon. 52 30, saw a dismasted vessel bearing N. E.; bore down to her, and sent an officer and boat's crew on board; she proved to be the bark Ward Chipman, of Limerick, waterlogged and derelict, the bow port being out, and the water rushing in and out as the vessel labored. The lower masts and bowsprit were standing, with the yards attached. On a slate found in the cabin was the lat. 44 21 N., worked out for Saturday, the 24th inst. No other information could be found, as everything had been taken from the cabin and forecastle.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen Oct. 17, via Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 720 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds and high seas during the passage. Oct. 27, lat. 49 3 N., lon. 36 21 W., passed steamship Sterling Castle, (Br.,) strg. W. 28th, lat. 46 42 N., lon. 48 30 W., passed one iceberg.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Palmyra, Watson, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston Oct. 31, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Brig Elmira, Freeman, Bangor 17 ds., with lumber to A. G. Havens & Sons.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Kate Carleton, (of Nassau,) Lamb, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Bryan & Pease. Had strong N. and N. E. winds the passage.

Schr. David Miller, Farrell, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes. Oct. 22, lat. 35 38, lon. 74 50, experienced a heavy gale from the N. E., lasting 3 ds.; split mainsail, foresail and jib, also strained vessel, causing her to leak badly.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Dix, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Maria & Louisa, Egbert, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. C. Lowder, King, New-Brunswick, for Fall River.

Schr. Americus, Jones, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Traveler, Hilyard, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Franklin, Davis, Rockport, with stone to Babcook & Co.

Schr. Pacific, Ward, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Ward, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. A. Kean, Robinson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth O. E., Warren, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Parallel, Church, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lake, Willis, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Watson & Pittinger.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Stockman, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vandalia, Lord, Ellsworth via Newport.

Schr. Omef, Smith, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Albion, Ward, Trenton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. W. Kirk, Conklin, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Robinson, Gloucester.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Donohue, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Susan Duncan, ——, Bangor via Providence.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. M. Walton, Hall, Provincetown.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conway, Fishbury.

Schr. John R. Stevens, ——, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., raining.

Below.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, from Glasgow Sept. 24.

Schr. Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, from Trieste.—(By pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Arr. ship Rutland, from Calcutta; barks Jewess, from Rosario; Hanson Gregory, from Philadelphia; brigs C. F. Tompkins, from Guanica; H. S. Emory, from Sagua; Navarino, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1—Off the port, bark Haabet, from Savannah.

Sld. brig Alice Lea, for Philadelphia; schrs. Ida Richardson, for Philadelphia; B. W. Harkins, for Boston; Mathew Kinney, for Darien.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Flora, of London, Roberts, from Marseilles, which arrived Oct. 31, reports passed Gibraltar Sept. 24, in co. with bark King Bird, from Leghorn, and brig Belle, from Malaga for New-York. Oct. 23, lat. 43, lon. 56 30, experienced a heavy gale from the S. W.; stove bulwarks and lost mainsail.

Spoken, &c.

Joachem—bark, of Salem, bound E., Oct. 30, lat. 40 48, lon. 68.

Proteus—bark, for Boston, Oct. 31, lat. 40 40, lon. 71.—(By pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.)

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Oct. 19, brigs Samuel V. Merrick, ldg. for New-York; L. Warren, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 1.—The steamship Deutschland, from New-York, arrived here at 10½ o'clock this morning, on her way to Bremen.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York,
one block west of Broadway.
All goods guaranteed. Prices low.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to Francis B. Baldwin.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING.
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
OUR WINTER STOCK OF CLOTHING NOW COMPLETE.
Prices lower than any other establishment in the City. Youths' and children's dress and school suits.

JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
CORNER READE AND CENTRE STS.,
Manufacturers of
FURNACES OR HEATERS
FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
Long experience in this line enables us to give entire satisfaction, both as to prices and superior workmanship. The trade supplied with castings.

NO HOSPITALS IN EUROPE OR America, have as many patients as Dr. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, where all can test, free of cost, Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, for catarrh, or Wolcott's PAIN PAINT, for the immediate removal of all pain, and certain cure of diseases. Buy none unless in white wrappers. Test it free at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GREAT TRIAL OF
SAFES.
VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT VS. SANBORN'S STEAM SAFE.
READ! READ! READ!

PROVIDENCE, April 23, 1868.

American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company:

GENTLEMEN: In our communication to you, under date of 4th January last, we stated, that in the event of your refusing to accept our challenge to test the fire-proof qualities of the safe manufactured by you under "Sanborn's Patent," with one of our Improved Alum Patent Safes, we should, in order to satisfy the public of the comparative merits of the two Safes, cause a trial to be made. In accordance with that declaration, our agents, Messrs. C. H. George & Co., made all the necessary arrangements for said trial, and the following report indicates the result.

Yours, respectfully,
VALENTINE & BUTLER.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned having been requested by the agents of Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER, in Providence, R. I., to superintend the burning of two safes in said city,

REPORT:

That they attended to the same according to their best skill and judgment, on the 22d day of April, 1868, and took every precaution that the trial should be fair and satisfactory. One safe was called VALENTINE & BUTLER'S IMPROVED ALUM PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and the other the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE, "SANBORN'S PATENT," manufactured by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company. They were of the same dimensions, externally and internally, excepting that the Valentine & Butler Safe was one-fourth of an inch thinner on the back, and had that much greater internal capacity, the other measurements varying only about an eighth of an inch. The Committee decided that said Safes should be burned separately, at a distance from each other of twenty-five feet; that the doors should open to the same point of compass; that the legs and rollers should be removed; that the Safes should be supported at their four corners by five courses of bricks, and underneath all should be placed a wide roll of sheet-iron, and that both Safes should be filled with books and papers alike. Which arrangements were carried into effect, neither safe having any advantage over the other. If there was any difference in the circumstances favorable to either, it was not in favor of the Valentine & Butler Safe. Nine cords of hard, dry wood was burned, and equally divided to the two fires, and similarly placed around the Safes. The fires were lighted at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning, and soon after both Safes were at a red heat, and so continued, with the exception of a few minutes, till six o'clock in the evening. At five o'clock the Steam Fire-Proof Safe, "Sanborn's Patent," showed evidence of having been exhausted and of being on fire internally. One hour thereafter the fires were drawn and both Safes cooled. At nine o'clock in the evening they were cut open. When the Steam Fire-Proof Safe was opened, it appeared that the wood on the inside had been badly charred, and the contents partly consumed, and as soon as the air came in contact with them immediately ignited. When the Valentine & Butler Improved Alum Patent Fire-Proof Safe was opened, all the papers appeared to be in like good order and condition as when placed therein, without any appearance of fire or smoke upon them, and the varnish on the drawers did not have the appearance of being injured.

JOHN EDDY,
CHAS. E. JACKSON,
OBADIAH SLADE,
FREDERICK A. STANHOPE,
SPENCER P. READ,
Committee.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Alum Patent Safes, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
OVERCOATS
FOR
$10, $15, $18 and $20,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE 6TH-ST.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

WARM AND DURABLE
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT
AT LOWEST PRICES, AT
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR'S,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.

LINOLEUM,
A NOVELTY IN FLOOR CLOTH.
LINOLEUM,
IS NOISELESS, WARM, CARPET-LIKE IN APPEARANCE.
LINOLEUM,
THE MOST DURABLE FLOOR-COVERING EVER INTRODUCED.
6,000 Yards
A WEEK ARE SOLD IN ENGLAND.
LINOLEUM,
FOR OFFICES, BANKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOTELS, SMOKE, BILLIARD AND BATH ROOMS, HALLS, KITCHENS, PANTRYS, STORES, SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AT
W. & J. SLOANE'S,
NO. 655 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES.
A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of
CLOCKS
in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low tick and pleasant strike, and as time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate. JOHN TRIGGS, No. 706 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Having purchased the entire interest in the New-York Theatre, it will hereafter be conducted solely by us, hoping to receive the same liberal patronage from the New-York public as formerly.
SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE WORRELL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 4,
OPENING NIGHT.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S highly popular local drama of
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
WITH AN UNRIVALED CAST